The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3151. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Western Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky.

A BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Disastrous Defeat of the Rebels at Romney by Gen. Kelly.

Capture of Prisoners, Cannon and Camp Equipage.

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Brilliant Charge of Fremont's Body Guard Against Two Thousand Rebels.

SPRINGFIELD OCCUPIED BY GEN. FREMONT.

Price's Retreat to Arkansas Cut Off.

Forward Movement of the National Forces in Kentucky.

EVERYTHING QUIET AT WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1861.

A VARIETY OF RUMORS.

The city has been full of rumors again to-day. Among them stories that Gen. McCLELLAN has resigned, and that his resignation will be accepted; that a court of inquiry is to be ordered on the late movement toward Leesburgh, to ascertain upon whose authority it was ordered, and who was responsible for its result. Then again, it is stated that the fleet congregated at Fortress Monroe has tried its hand on Norfolk, and has captured that great reservoir of artillery. Few place any reliance on the first of these reports, and almost everybody credited the latter.

THE SUCCESS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The success of Gen. KELLY in Western Virginia is reported at the White House to-day, and gives us, the hopes and encouragement we lost after the disaster at Leesburgh.

GEN. MC'LELLAN OVER THE RIVER.

Gen. McCLELLAN remained over the river last night, not returning to Washington until about noon to-day. No movements have taken place of any moment, though great expectations are entertained.

MORE REVIEWS.

There is to be a grand review of the infantry on this side of the Potomac to-morrow afternoon, and on the parade-ground east of the Capitol. And on Tuesday there is to be a review of the Divisions of Gens. SMITH and McCALL.

THE CONFISCATION LAW TO BE ENFORCED.

The Government is rapidly preparing for enforcing the Confiscation law passed by the last Congress. Yesterday attachments were served against a lot of furniture belonging to a man named SHIELDS, who is a Captain in the rebel army, and who owns a number of houses and lots in Washington. This is to be a special case, and if the law is sustained, the Government will at once proceed to confiscate the property of every known rebel as fast as it may come within the jurisdiction of our arms.

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

The *Herald's* story that the rebel batteries extend twenty miles along the Potomac, is a "lie well told." The fact is, that the batteries extend only five miles, and are not so formidable that they cannot be silenced.

The rebel steamer *Page* has been obliged to take refuge in Occoquan Creek, and, from the rapidity with which our lines are reaching that point, there seems a fair probability of her inland communications being soon cut off. Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S pickets already extended below Pohick Church, and a glance at the map will show his proximity to the Occoquan. I am sure that the rebels will not have long to boast of their temporary blockade of the Potomac, and that we shall have our bivalves as fresh as ever. The friends of good oysters are, however, impatient for the welcome day.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

An application was made to Provost Judge FRIEZE, of Alexandria, yesterday, to have the Government take possession of the estate of the late JOHN A. WASHINGTON, at Mount Vernon, for the purpose of securing the claims of Union men. When JOHN A. WASHINGTON left for the rebel army, he placed the care of the estate in the hands of one TURNER. TURNER, however, soon caught the secession fever and went down to Occoquan Creek to join the rebels there. Nearly all the slaves were either taken away or ran away. The army captured all the horses and cows, and only one able-bodied man, a slave, named GABRIEL JOHNSON, was left on the place, with a few superannuated contrabands. GABRIEL was, however, true to his trust, and worked the farm as best he could,—hiring help, selling grain, paying claims, and acting as general agent. There is now standing on the farm one hundred and fourteen acres of corn, of which GABRIEL has sold one hundred acres at ten dollars per acre, to be cut, measured, husked and carried off at the expense of the purchaser. Judge FRIEZE complimented GABRIEL for his faithfulness, and promised to see him taken care of.

The Government will undoubtedly take possession of such estates as this and of all property whatsoever belonging to men who have joined the rebel army, and audit and pay the claims of Union men against them. The house of the rebel Col. PERRY at Alexandria, now occupied by Provost-Marshal GRIFFITH, and which is just as the family left it in all haste, including their slave servants, is but one of many similar mansions that have no claimants but the Government. It is a curious fact that in this house are three portraits of Mr. BUCHANAN.

ANOTHER NEW-YORK FIRM IN LUCK.

Another New-York firm—Messrs. ROBINSON, POWELL & Co.—succeeded, to-day, by means of affidavits made before the Provost Judge, in causing the seizure of the goods of an Alexandria merchant, to secure a claim of fifteen hundred dollars. It must be remembered, however, that Provost-Judge FRIEZE does not interfere in these civil cases unless they can be in some way connected with the rebellion, or the debtor is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Judge FRIEZE declares that, whether it be a Court of law or not, his is a Court of equity, and so far as he is able, he will do justice between man and man. It is understood that the Administration indorses this view of the power of the Provost Court. We may therefore see, as our army proceeds South, another army of civilians following in its wake, to settle up old scores with Dixie. The army of collection will equal the army of occupation.

DISPATCHES FROM CALIFORNIA.

Since Friday, when the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph was opened, the President has received a number of dispatches over that line. These embrace, first, the announcement from the President of the Overland Telegraph Company that the line is completed, and expressing the hope that it may be a bond of perpetuity between the States of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific. Gov. DOWNEY, of California, expresses, in the name of the people of that State, their congratulations at the completion of the noble enterprise that places them in immediate communication with the capital and with their fellow-citizens in the East. May the golden links of the Constitution ever unite us a happy and free people."

The President and Secretary of the California Pioneers, the oldest organization on the Pacific coast, send greetings to the President of the United States. As a Society loyal, and as a State loyal, they pray God to save one and indivisible our glorious Union.

LELLAND STANFORD sends from Sacramento the following:

"To-day California is but a second's distance from the National Capital. Her patriotism with electric current throbs responsive to that of her sister States, and holds civil liberty and union above all price."

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance send the following:

To the President of the United States:

Greeting—Liberty, union, temperance, one and inseparable, forever. By order,

(Signed) JOHN WADE, P. G. W. P.

The Mayor of Stockton transmits as follows:

"Stockton sends greeting to your Excellency, with the assurance that she is true to the Constitution and the Union, and for the thorough crushing out of rebellion."

Gov. NYE, in behalf of the the Territory of Nevada, dated Carson City, says:

"Mountain-bound Nevada avails herself of the earliest opportunity to send upon the wings of lightning to her national home, assurance of her filial attachment to the Union, as framed by our fathers, and her earnest sympathies are with those who are striving to maintain it."

The following is dated at the Capitol, Carson City, Nevada Territory, through her first Legislative Assembly:

To the President and People of the United States: Greeting:

Nevada for the Union, ever true and loyal. The last-born of the nation will be the last to desert the flag. Our aid to the extent of our ability can be relied upon to crush rebellion.

(Signed) J. L. VAN BAKELEN, President.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE NAVY-YARD.

President LINCOLN visited the Navy-Yard last evening.

BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Disastrous Rout of the Rebels at Romney.

GEN. KELLY AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

NEW CREEK, Va., Sunday, Oct. 27.

Gen. KELLY marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked Romney yesterday afternoon, routing the enemy, capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels retreated towards Winchester. Our loss is trifling. That of the enemy has not been ascertained.

GEN. KELLY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 27.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT to-day received the following dispatch, dated

ROMNEY, Va., Saturday, Oct. 26—P. M.

In obedience to your orders, I moved on this place at 12 o'clock last night, attacked the enemy at 3 o'clock this afternoon and drove in their outposts, and after a brilliant action of two hours completely routed them, taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipage, and many prisoners. Our loss is but trifling, but cannot say to what extent.

Brig.-Gen. B. F. KELLY, Commanding.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT OF A REBEL PRISONER TO ESCAPE FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning one of the sentinels on the dock surrounding Fort Lafayette had his attention attracted to one of the port-holes in the Fort by an unusual noise. He at once regulated his movements with reference to that spot, when he soon discovered that one of the Secessionist prisoners was working to make his escape. Mr. LAWLER was the adventurous individual—the gentleman who was arrested some weeks ago at Crestline, Ohio, bearing dispatches to the rebel Confederacy. This was the man who was found in the act of offering stealthy defiance to the walls of the Fort. LAWLER appears to have procured a key which fitted the padlock which fastened the grating of the port-hole, and with it had opened the grating. He had also been provided with a new wash-tub and a rope, and also a life-preserver. He had $47 50 in gold and his gold watch packed in a bladder and fastened in one of his pockets. Having packed his valise, he placed it in the tub; he then fastened a rope to a tub, let the tub out of the port-hole, and after securing the rope, bid good-by to Fort Lafayette, and entered the tub himself. He then began sailing for the ground, all the while closely watched by the sentinel, who permitted the bold LAWLER, his tub and cargo to land on the dock in safety. But no sooner had he landed than he was commanded to surrender or be shot.

Mr. LAWLER certainly did not fancy the shooting part, so he surrendered, and suggested to the sentinel that he take the bladder containing the gold watch and the $47 50 in money, and allow him to go back into the Fort through the port-hole, and have nothing said about it. But the sentinel was not to be bribed by Mr. LAWLER. He alarmed the garrison, and Lieut. WOOD, the officer of the port, had the prisoners' roll called to see if all his prisoners were in the fort. He then had LAWLER secured in double irons and placed in the guard-house. As the sentinel had had occason to order off one of three vessels which had been laying very close into the fort during the night, Lieut. WOOD ordered a boat to be manned, and taking some soldiers with him, duly armed, he proceeded to the three vessels referred to and had them taken under the guns of the revenue-cutter *Bibb*. The sea was very rough at the time of the boarding.

It seems that Lieut. GRAHAM in command of the *Bibb*, received the order to hold the three vessels in rather a sour manner, and was a good deal unwilling to do anything in the matter. It is stated in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton, that the *Bibb* has been somewhat neglectful of its prisoners for some time past.

Yesterday LAWLER said that he had not succeeded, but if he had, by that time (afternoon) he would have been in Dixie's Land. He told the officers in charge that they might search for a better Secessionist, but they would have to go further South than Fort Lafayette to find a truer one.

It appears that Mr. LAWLER has lately received some visits from ladies, with skirts of an extraordinary size. Hereafter, visitors will doubtless be subjected to close scrutiny.

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Occupation of Springfield by the National Forces.

Brilliant Charge of Gen. Fremont's Body Guard upon Two Thousand Rebels.

THE ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The following dispatch was received here this evening:

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, NEAR HARMANSVILLE, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 26.

Capt. McKeever, Asst-Adjt.-Gen.:

Yesterday afternoon, Major SEAGOYNE, at the head of my guard, made a most brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, at their camp at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, cleared them from the town, hoisted the National flag on the Court-house, and retired upon a reinforcement, which he has already joined. Our loss is not great.

This successful charge against such a very large odds is a noble example to the army. Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,

Major-General Commanding.

Gen. FREMONT'S body-guard numbers 300.

[Ever since the battle of Wilson's Creek, it will be recollected, Springfield has been in possession of the rebels, and they have thus been able more readily to keep communication open between Arkansas and Missouri, where, until recently, PRICE has been operating. They have also had possession of Lebanon, some distance northeast of Springfield, and it is said they have collected there a large quantity of army stores, which will, of course, now fall into the hands of Gen. FREMONT.—ED. TIMES.]

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE VICTORY.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*:

"The following dispatch has been received, announcing a most brilliant victory at Springfield by Gen. FREMONT'S Body Guard, numbering 150 men:

FIVE MILES OUT OF BOLIVAR, Oct. 25—10 A. M.

GENERAL: I report respectfully that yesterday at 4 P. M. I met in Springfield about 2,000 rebels formed in line of battle. They gave a very warm reception, but your guard with one feeling made a charge, and in less than three minutes the enemy was completely routed by 150 men. We cleared the city of every rebel and retired, it being near night, and not feeling able to keep the place with so small a force.

Major WHITE'S command did not participate in the charge. I have seen charges, but such brilliant bravery I have never seen, and did not expect. Their war-cry, "FREMONT and the Union," broke forth like thunder.

(Signed) CHARLES SEAGONI,

Major Commanding Bodyguard.

Col. JOHN M. RICHARDSON, who rode over to the vicinity of Springfield last evening, says Major SEAGONI was guided to the town, from the Jefferson to the Mount Vernon roads, by Judge OWENS. The camp was just outside of the City.

Maj. SEAGONI was compelled to pass through a lane and let down a number of fence rails before he could charge on the foe, thus drawing their fire.

There was a good deal of fighting in Springfield, and from the houses, two Secessionists, who ran out of their dwellings and fired at the body guard, were killed.

Maj. SEAGONI was advised of the force of the rebels, but he was determined to have a fight.

Col. PEARCE, said to be from Arkansas, commanded one of the rebel regiments.

It is thought that the cause of that increased rebel force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for some weeks past, which, it is stated, they intend to take South with them, but which will of course fall into our hands,

The loss of either is not stated.

THE LATE BATTLE AT FREDERICKTOWN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 27.

The fifty prisoners taken in the battle at Fredericktown have been put to work on the trenches at Cape Girardeau.

The accounts of Major SCOFIELD, who commanded the batteries in the action, show that this victory was the most complete of any yet achieved by our army during the war.

JEFF. THOMPSON escaped on foot, after having his horse killed under him. The rebel force was about 6,000, while ours was only 4,000.

Major FRANK WHITE, who recaptured Lexington recently, at the head of 180 men, and released our sick and wounded soldiers, after driving out some 500 rebels, is a son of a prominent New-York lawyer.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY AFFAIRS.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Oct. 27.

A Commission has been appointed by the Governor to attend to the interests of the Pennsylvania volunteers around Washington and in Kentucky, and arrange for allotment rolls for remitting a portion of their pay to their families.

It appears from official data that Pennsylvania has 70,000 men in the field, and thirty additional regiments organizing, a portion of which are ready to move. All will be in service within a month, making a grand army of over 100,000 men, besides having material for fifty additional regiments if needed.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Temporary Delay at Hampton Roads.

An Experimental Landing of the Forces.

Probable Departure of the Expedition on Saturday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

It was supposed by every person connected with this gigantic naval and military expedition to the Southern coast, that to-day would have found us well past Cape Henry, and the prows of the gallant vessels all pointing in the direction of our destination. The Fates, however, and Gen. SHERMAN, have decided that it should be otherwise. I have already informed you of the delay attending the final preparations for departure. The sea ran high the day succeeding our arrival here, and it was impossible to distribute coal and stores. Even after the weather favored, and Capt. SAXTON, the Division Quartermaster, with his able assistants, Capts. HAXALL and FULLER, had put their forces energetically to the work, there was, as there always has been, and ever will be where great labor has to be performed, vexatious occurrences which no prudence could have prevented, and annoying contingencies for which none could be prepared; and not until last evening was everything in readiness.

The officers and men were in the midst of their rejoicings at the prospect of speedy relief from the state of tedious inaction which always exists on board a crowded ship, when Gen. SHERMAN unexpectedly dampened their gladness by an order directing the disembarkation of the entire force. This order, couched in terse military terms, requiring the men to land in the line of battle, with ammunition and complete equipments, afforded great latitude for conjecture as to its object, and all manner of ridiculous surmises were current. The one most generally received was, that a demonstration would be made upon Sewell's Point, where a saucy battery belonging to the rebels is erected. The minds of many were prepared to accept this solution of the vexed question, because it had not been altogether unanticipated that the iron-clad *Merrimac* might at any moment round the sandy promontory, and escape to sea. The battery at the Point commands the channel, and with these guns in possession of our forces the chances of running the blockade in that direction would be materially lessened. I have heard grave fears expressed for the safety of the fleet as it lies at anchor here. Should the rebels be desperate enough for the undertaking, there is no doubt that a vessel such as the *Merrimac* is said to be could do immense injury to these unprotected transports. What could prevent her coming down some moonlight night and pouring a few broadsides of shells into our midst? The vessels are so numerous and close together that the havoc in such a case would be enormous. Of course, the rebel vessel would be speedily overpowered by the sheer weight of numbers, but desperate men fighting for a desperate cause, might, in the opinion of experienced persons, do much mischief in this way. However, they have seen fit not to trouble us, and their opportunity will have passed away ere this reaches you.

These calculations of the object of the debarkation have all been dispelled by the developments of this morning. Instead of attacking Sewell's Point, the soldiers are landing among friends on the beach beneath the frowning battlements of Fortress Monroe. Gen. SHERMAN determined upon this step in order to demonstrate with what expedition the troops could land upon the enemy's shore. The facilities for disembarking are thus made manifest, and the men have the great advantage of practicing the parts they will be called upon to perform upon a more important and vastly more trying occasion. The landing is now in progress, and surf boats, manned by the crews of the ships-of-war and of the transports, each capable of carrying from fifty to one hundred soldiers a trip, are used. The whole day is likely to be consumed by the undertaking, and I doubt whether I can give the result in this letter.

I am glad to inform you of the safety of the steamer *Ericsson*, about which much anxiety was felt. She did not leave Annapolis until 24 hours after the departure of the rest of the fleet, in consequence of a difficulty in getting the horses pertaining to HAMILTON'S Battery on board, and on her passage down the Chesapeake her pilot ran her aground on the bar off the mouth of the Potomac. His excuse for the mishap is the fact that the channel buoys have been displaced by the rebels, and in this instance the buoy had been removed to a point where there were but ten feet of water. The explanation is not received with entire satisfaction by the Captains of the fleet, who say a Chesapeake pilot should know his business better than to be put astray by a change in the position of a channel buoy. The steamer struck when the tide was falling, and had to wait for high water before she got off, causing a detention of over twelve hours. She reached very near Hampton Roads on Wednesday night, but it was too dark to come by the Horseshoe Shoals, and it was not until yesterday morning that we were rejoiced by the sight of her.

I have just learned that Gen. SHERMAN this afternoon will transfer his headquarters to the frigate *Wabash*. He will not take any of his staff with him excepting Capt. PELOUZE, Assistant Adjutant-General. The *Wabash*, you know, is flag-ship of the Squadron and Commodore DUPONT was anxious to have Gen. SHERMAN with him, that they might frequently consult upon the weighty affairs which are entrusted to their guidance.

An incident, which speaks well for the patriotism and good feeling of the troops stationed at this post, (Fortress Monroe,) has been brought to my attention. When this expedition was organized it was believed that fifteen days' rations would be amply sufficient for the men during their stay upon the transports, and after that quantity had been apportioned, the remainder of the commissariat stores was stowed away in the holds of the vessels, beyond immediate reach. The long detention of the troops on shipboard made it necessary to look to the Commissary of this department for subsistence stores, and he has responded with a willing hand. Yesterday the troops of the expedition were all supplied with fresh beef from the Fortress, and the garrison there in consequence were deprived of it. The circumstance did not excite a murmur,—the men cheerfully giving the beef, and three cheers with it, to their brother-soldiers, who appreciated the luxury and the instance of good fellowship at the same time. Such incidents as this among troops are as rare as refreshing.

I believe the expedition will certainly leave to-morrow, and, therefore, will be far beyond the reach of harm resulting from the publication of any information I may disclose. Such being the case, I send herewith the order of debarking the forces.

The expedition will be under convoy of the naval squadron. The transports will form in three columns in the rear of the naval ships. The first column, composed of the Third Brigade, (Gen. WRIGHT'S,) will form in line on the right. The second column, consisting of the Second Brigade, (Gen. STEVEN'S,) to which the Third Rhode Island Regiment (embarked here) is joined, takes the centre position, and the Third Brigade (Gen. VIELE'S) is assigned to the post on the left. These three columns will move in parallel lines. Sailing vessels and other craft, unable to keep up with the larger steamships, will be towed by such vessels as the chief Quartermaster may designate.

The expedition is intended to be made to the enemy's coast, probably under circumstances requiring the utmost coolness and intrepidity on the part of every officer and man of the command.

[Our correspondent adds the orders that have been issued in regard to the manner of landing on reaching their destination. As these, however, might possibly, if the expedition should be delayed, furnish information of importance to the enemy, we suppress that portion of his letter.—ED. TIMES.]

It was believed by the War Department that there were at least 1,000 slaves, or "contrabands," at Fortress Monroe, able to perform a certain sort of labor necessary to the accomplishment of the purpose of the expedition—such work as throwing up intrenchments and adding to the comfort of the officers. Six hundred of these negroes were to have accompanied us, but there is scarcely that number at the Fortress, and Gen. WOOL has plenty of employment for all of them there. We therefore do not take any.

I learn that the disembarkation, as an experiment, to-day, was perfectly successful. H. J. W.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Advance of Gen. Rousseau Towards the Enemy's Position.

Incidents of the March—A Vain Search for a Fight—Arrival at Nolan Creek—Some Peculiarities of the War in Kentucky.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP AT NOLIN CREEK, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

Last Saturday afternoon, Brig.-Gen. ROUSSEAU, at the head of the Louisville Legion and the First Kentucky Cavalry, took up the line of march towards the enemy's lines. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm and spirit of the men as they marched out of camp with bands discoursing and banners flying, and filed beneath the overhanging maples and across the long, narrow old bridge that spans Nolin Creek, and past the clattering, old, red, moss-grown mill, which in all its quiet, gray old life, never saw such a spectacle before. The cavalry went dashing forward, with the tall form of the General towering at its head, to intercept and cut off the marauding forces who have been carrying fire and sword into every household in the debatable land between the two armies. The infantry followed rapidly, for accounts rendered it probable that the enemy would not relinquish his field of plunder without a struggle, and among the deep forests and ragged, wrinkled superficies of the Bacon Creek and Green River vicinage, the cavalry could not maintain a serious conflict against infantry. By 8 o'clock, the foot had made a distance of some ten or eleven miles, and reached the railway station and little village called Upton's, from its proprietor, a notorious rebel, who has influence enough to drag the whole neighborhood with him into the ranks of Jeff. Davisdom. Here Col. BUCKLEY determined to halt the weary Legion for a few hours' rest, after their long and rapid march. He marched them down through the deserted village, from which a lone, forlorn-looking son of Erin, the sole remaining inhabitant, came forth waving a red chunk of fire around his head in circles to give him a sight of the passing troops, and halted them in a skirting forest beyond. Headquarters were established in a dilapidated old log-pen; the weary troops threw themselves at full length on the ground with their feet towards the great clambering red fires, and slept while the sentinels dragged their aching limbs along their beats. It was curious to see officers whose soft limbs had been wont to press beds of down, throw themselves down on the bare earth, and go cheerfully to sleep. I heard one say to another, "Well, S——, let us go back and tumble a couple of Mrs. Rebel Upton's fine feather beds?" "What!" was the response, "and leave my men to go to h—, in case of a night attack? No, I shall stay here." "Then where do you intend to sleep?" "O, I have a capital place right in here, under a cedar tree—better than any bed in the Galt House." Well, thought I, the perfect gentleman makes the best soldier at last. No matter how tenderly raised, no matter how addicted to the frivolities of fashion in times of peace, if he have that innate sense of honor, and that grit which are indispensable to the perfect gentleman, he will be all the better and truer soldier for his culture and refinement.

But as "our own" had no military duties to prevent his showing his high appreciation of Mrs. R. Upton's superior and most excellent housewifery, he and an aristocratic and exclusive circle of artists and reporters returned to the headquarters of secession, beat up the forlorn exile of Erin, and spreading their blankets on the splendid carpet which still covered the parlor floor, turned in for the night.

At 2 o'clock in the morning a messenger arrived from Gen. ROUSSEAU, with intelligence for Col. BUCKLEY. The long roll was quickly beaten, and in ten minutes the entire regiment were under arms and on the march. The full round moon was now rising in the very middle of a cloudless sky, and silvering the russet and golden leaves of Autumn; the keen October wind whistled about our ears; the long, dark column, with gleaming bayonets, moved on with silent and majestic step, through shadow and moonlight, to find the enemy. Thinking it highly probable, from the tenor of the message sent back, that the cavalry would become engaged before the infantry could come up, and not wishing to miss the sight, I put spurs to my horse, and went dashing away to overtake them. And now I saw sights which indicated that fact which it seems so hard for Kentuckians to realize—that Kentucky is, indeed, the theater of war. From the dark arms to right and left innumerable rockets were ascending to warn the enemy of our approach. Many of the farm-houses along the road were deserted. Most of these were the houses of Secessionists who have fled on the approach of our army, but many of them belonged to loyal citizens, and their smashed and shattered windows, broken fences, and general desolation, bespoke in some measure, the bitter hatred and vindictive spirit which enters into the Southern side of this mighty contest. At some places whole families had left their beds and crowded down to the road to see the troops when they should pass. One of these groups were actually weeping tears of joy, and blessing God for the approach of the Union forces. I passed the house where, a few days ago, a detachment from the Thirty-ninth Indiana had a little skirmish with the enemy. It is a great, old, double log house, two stories high, standing near the roadside. Three or four hundred yards beyond it is a swell in the road flanked by a thicket of red-oak bushes. The rebels took cover in this thicket, and blazed away at our men in the house, disabling a water-bucket that set in the passage between the two piles of logs. Our fellows replied with better effect, shooting one rebel in the shoulder, but not seriously enough to prevent his mounting his horse and scampering away with the rest of his party. I received a full description of the whole affair, as I came back, from the man who lives at the next farm-house below, and who witnessed it all. After galloping about six miles from the place where I left the infantry, I met a horseman goading along a lame and let-down cavalry horse. The poor fellow was scared almost out of his wits, expecting every minute to be gobbled up by the enemy. He said Gen. ROUSSEAU had sent him back to fetch the horse, and to tell Col. BUCKLEY he needn't march the men any further. He said he believed the enemy were about to take the General and the cavalry prisoners, for he had gone dashing on towards Green River like a wild man, and he believed the General had sent him back to stop Col. BUCKLEY to keep the rebels from getting him, too. I told him I looked upon the matter in a somewhat different light, so far as the General and the army were concerned; but that, as for himself, I had not eloquence to convince him that the rebels would not catch him and kill him long enough before he got back to the Legion. In reply to a question where the General and cavalry were, he pointed away towards the Green River hills, which were visible in the distance, swelling up through a shroud of fog into the clear white moonlight, and said, "Off over thar', somewhar; God only knows whar." Bidding him good night, I galloped on, knowing that my only chance of seeing the fun, if there was to be any, depended on overtaking the cavalry very soon. A ride of a mile and a half brought me to the celebrated Bacon Creek Bridge, of which the readers of the TIMES have all heard. This is one of the railroad bridges which the rebels burned; but it is somewhat remarkable that they did not destroy the abutments, although they have had an abundance of time and every opportunity to do so. Riding up out of the woods that fringe the stream, and emerging into open fields again just at a railway station, I saw a man skulking around through the shadows of the buildings, as if anxious to observe everything that passed without being seen himself. Keen for an item, I rode up the embankment, and hailed him. Seeing that he was discovered, he came forward, and then commenced some rather sharp practice in the way of cross-quizzing, each party being anxious to find out to which side the other belonged, without avowing himself. I inquired whether he had seen any horsemen pass since dark; but he professed blank ignorance on the subject, seemed greatly astonished that any horseman should pass along there at all, and, in fact, appeared to be skeptical as to the existence of such an animal as the horse. It was evident how the matter stood. He was a Union man, who thought I might be a rebel, and did not want to give me any information which would let me out of the trap into which he thought I had fallen. Pretty soon the inspiring note of the bugle was heard off among the Green River hills, and presently the cavalry came rushing back, the tall form of the General towering magnificently in the brilliant moonlight. He had been disappointed in his hope of surprising the rebel pickets. They had knowledge of his approach, and had fled. We stopped at Bacon Creek till daylight, then took a soldier's breakfast and returned to camp, having made a march of near forty miles. A man who has just come in from Sassafrasville tells me there was tall scrambling among the rebels at that place when news of our advance came. There were only some forty of them in the town, but these and their pickets were placed in boats and quietly ferried to the Southern shore. They believed the whole army was advancing against them. As to the marauding parties that we wanted to catch, they had all crossed over the river a few days before, and so saved their bacon. Gen. ROUSSEAU penetrated almost to the bank of Green River, as far as he could go without exposing his men to the rebel batteries on the further bluff.

I acquired considerable information, both curious and valuable, by the trip. The farmers who live along the road are pretty well posted as to matters and things in the rebel camp, but as to their numbers, they either know nothing or will tell nothing. It is probable they are honestly ignorant on that point; but they pick up a great many incidents and anecdotes from the rebel scouts, which are not only instructive but very interesting to those who are personally acquainted with the rebel leaders. For instance, HUMPHREY MARSHALL escaped into the rebel camp by disguising himself as an honest old farmer, dressed in his own home-made jeans, and driving a couple of cows before him. BUCKNER raved and cursed like a maniac on learning that his silly coadjutors at Elizabethtown were burning the bridges and destroying the track on the memorable night of Sept. 17. He had no idea of stopping short of Louisville; he had men enough to crush ROUSSEAU and his handful of raw recruits, and when he heard that the blockheads on whom he relied for stealing the trains to transport his men were actually defeating his darling scheme, his rage is described as fearful to behold.

The Unionism of the professed Loyalists in these parts is certainly a very curious sort of affair. At the first glance, the whole country seems to be enthusiastic in its devotion to the Union. One reason for this seeming unanimity is the fact, that all who were Secessionists in the late political campaign have fled. But of those who remain, I am satisfied that fully one-half are at heart Secessionists, though they are all very loud in their professions of loyalty. A good many recruits are coming in, all things considered; but I have noticed that the recruiting ground, which is to do such wonders, always keeps its distance, advancing as we advance. When we were at Muldraugh's Hill, it was here; now it is in the next county below. Still, I suppose it is all right. Our Union papers insist that it is, and the North believes them. However, there is one trifling fact which is unpleasant to contemplate and rather inconvenient in its results. The greatest pains have been taken to exclude from the camp all except the most tried and undoubted Unionists. No other class can get within the lines, which embrace a considerable extent of country, upon any pretext whatever, no matter what. Yet the enemy are kept thoroughly posted as to everything that takes place here; and sometimes we find them in possession of facts which it is surprising that they should obtain. The painful truth is, that the public mind is resolved not to see this great rebellion in its true light, and will hear of nothing but what chimes with its humor. But the day is coming when the nation will see, as with seared eye balls, the real facts; but if she insists that her heart shall be wrung and her brain racked before she will see them, no one has the right to object.

Brig.-Gen. R. W. JOHNSON has arrived since my last, and been placed in command of a brigade. There are two other brigades here, commanded by Gens. WOOD and ROUSSEAU. Each brigade consists of four regiments. A complete brigade of Pensylvania troops is expected to-morrow or next day. Some Michigan Regiments, and one or two more Indiana and Illinois Regiments, are also expected. When they get here, this division will be pretty nearly half as strong as it should be. Further changes will soon be made here. As soon as a distinguished commander can arrive from the Pacific Coast, he will be placed at the head of this department, to cope with JOHNSTON. Gen. SHERMAN will resume command of this division, and Gen. McCOOK have a brigade assigned him.

THE FIGHT ON SANTA ROSA.

CORRECT LIST OF NATIONL PRISONERS.

Corporal LINUS WILLARD, of Company H, Wilson's Zouaves, who came from Fort Pickens in the *McClellan*, has furnished us with a full and correct list of the members of that regiment who were taken prisoners by the Confederates at the fight on the 9th inst. They are as follows:

Co. C—Joseph Hamilton, St. Claire Lithgow, and "Napoleon," the Colonel's cook.
Co. D—John Riley, Alexander Vandergrift
Co. F—Charles Cockroft, John Adams.
Co. G—Walter McCutchen.
Co. H—Andrew McGraw, Thomas Keighoe, John Shaughnessy.
Co. K—A German, named Berdell.

In addition to these, the Major's servant, who went by the name of "Jack," and "Spanish Jack," who did the cooking for the drill sergeants, were also among the prisoners, making fifteen altogether.

Mr. WILLARD states that the rebel prisoners captured, say that the rebels made a landing of 500 men on the Island the night preceding the battle, and that they remained there undiscovered until the next night awaiting reinforcements. The reason the rebels did not burn the Zouave Hospital was owing to the magnanimous conduct of one of their own surgeons, who, just before the fight commenced, coolly walked into the hospital, laid down his case of instruments, took a seat, and commenced smoking a cigar. After setting fire to the tents the rebels came to the hospital, but the surgeon forbade them to touch it, saying that the hospital must be respected. This surgeon, who was taken prisoner, was released next day and sent back to Pensacola.

SUPPOSED PRIVATEERS.

The British brig *Howard*, of St. John, N. B., on the 19th inst., lat. 30°, long. 69°35', was spoken by a schooner which had a great number of men on deck. She also had what was supposed to be a gun amidships, covered up with old sails. After she spoke the *Howard* she stood away on her course southward. She was of pilot-boat build, had no name on her stern, and would not tell her name when asked.

The British schooner *Telegraph*, Capt. DAVISON, which arrived yesterday, reports sailed in company with brig *Robt. Kirk*, for Baltimore; 22d inst., off Hatteras, saw a fore-and-aft schooner running for us. She came near enough to read the name of the vessel, when she went about and stood down for the brig *Robt. Kirk*, which vessel was then in sight. Supposed her to be a privateer.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 27.

No letter from Fortress Monroe was received here to-day.

The British brig *Ariel*, with a cargo of salt, which was captured while endeavoring to run the blockade at Hatteras Inlet, had arrived at Old Point.

[For other Rebellion News see Third, Fifth and Eighth Pages.]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 26, 1861.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '74, coup.	83	25	N. Y. Cen. R.	77½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	93⅜	225	do	77⅜
500	Treas. 6 %c. 3 Year	99⅞	100	do	b10 77⅜
1,000	Ill. Coup. Bds., '77	83	50	do	s60 77
200	Va. State 6s	47⅜	50	Erie Railway	31⅜
6,000	do	47⅜	150	do	31
1,000	N. C. State 6s	60	200	Mich. Cen. R.	48⅜
5,000	Missouri State 6's.	43¼	100	M. So. & N. I. G. R'k	38
6,000	do	43⅜	50	do	37⅝
10,000	do	b60 43⅝	100	do	37⅞
1,000	Cal. State 7's	81¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. S'p.	b10 65¼
1,000	Hud. R. s. f. bds.	98	200	do	65⅛
7,000	M. C. 8 p. c. bds, old	92	10	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	98
1,000	Ill. C. S'rip	69	100	Cal. & Chic' R.	b30 70
1,000	Y. H. & A. M. stg.	30½	50	do	70
1,000	do	30	100	do	69⅞
2,000	do	30¼	700	Clev. & Tol. R.	35½
1,000	Mil. & R. duC. lm.	81	900	do	s10 35⅛
10	Bank of Commerce	82½	50	do	35⅝
25	Importers' & T. Bk.	85	200	do	b10 35¾
15	Mercantile Bank	88	300	do	b10 35¾
100	Pacific Bank	90	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	50⅜
50	Park Bank	94	200	do	58⅜
25	do	93¼	100	do	50⅜
50	do	93⅜	50	do	s10 58⅜
7	Mech. Bkg. Ass.	97½	10	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	62

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 28—A. M.

The export trade of the past week, being exclusive of Specie, and consisting for the greater part of the produce of agriculture, is the heaviest in value ever registered at the port of New-York. Adding to this the large amount taken for Domestic consumption and the use of the army, and some idea may be formed of the extraordinary activity in the receipts of produce by rail and canal from the West, and the consequent magnitude of the prompt sales which are daily making at the Corn Exchange. The best feature for our great interior carriers is, that the present price and demand for Grain and Flour enable the Railways and the Lake and Canal craft employed in the trade to make their own terms of freight, which are now the highest known for many years, and amply remunerative to the full equipment and tonnage which can be brought into use by the various Transportation Companies. The difficulty to the trade, and especially to the millers of the interior, grows out of the fact that, even before the close of Canal navigation, the whole available means of transportation are found to be inadequate to the heavy supplies now pressing to tidewater and a market. And but for the suspension of the Cotton trade at the South, a like difficulty would be encountered by exporters to Europe As it is, freights are firm and on the advance, and our shipowners and freight brokers are abundantly relieved of the burden of the War, so far as it has arrested the customary demand for tonnage at the South. As the large wants of France and England for American Grain and Flour are now generally acknowledged, and prices continue to come higher from the English markets, which some weeks ago spared much of their home supplies to France, the probabilities are that our Export trade will continue active far into the Winter months.

In other departments, business is somewhat unequal. The wholesale Grocers are well employed, and the staples in their line are in active demand and at high prices. In Dry Goods, the popular disposition to economise during the War continues to depress business in French and other light fabrics; while on the other hand, Woollens and heavy Cotton Goods are doing well. The demand for labor in the tailoring establishments, foundries and ship-yards, and on the wharves, is rendered steady by the wants of the Army and Navy, and the large receipts and exports of Produce. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise continue extremely light. During the previous week they ran up to two millions by the help of half a million in Teas, entered from China, but again fall below a million and a half on the present return. The demand for Exchange is consequently moderate from the Importers, though rates hold steady for Bankers' bills at 107¼@107¾, and for Merchant bills 106¼@107¼ ℔ cent. on England. The employment for Money was rather less active than the week before, at 6@7 ℔ cent., speculation being less on the Stock Exchange while the great volume of current trade is done for ready cash, thereby restricting the supply of prime mercantile paper.

The popular subscriptions last week were again materially assisted by the new agencies in this City, established to represent the private banking interest of New-York, as well as to accommodate the public in the use of certified checks on Bank in place of gold in making their subscriptions. These agencies are:

Mr. KETCHUM,	Mr. LIVERMORE,
Mr. W. M. VERMILYE,	Mr. HOFFMAN,
Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN,	Mr. READ.

The amounts taken through each are included in the following; and also the sums exchanged for the 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes of 1864, under the recent order of general conversion, which has brought these Notes up to par, and restored Specie payments for Customs. The subscriptions of the week fall below the heavy sum reported the week before, mainly because the latter embraced a much larger share of the Two-year Treasury Notes taken in payment on the first commencement of their conversion, and partly because of the public suspense in regard to the army on the Potomac:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Prev'ious week
Monday	$706,000	$1,376,000
Tuesday	547,000	709,000
Wednesday	280,000	789,000
Thursday	363,000	629,000
Friday	320,000	567,000
Saturday	342,000	495,000
Total	$2,558,000	$4,565,000
By Banks	6,300,000	2,100,000
Total for week	$8,858,000	$6,665,000
Total for fortnight		15,523,000
Previously by Banks	$26,600,000	
Previously by individuals	18,366,000—	44,966,000
Total paid up to date		$60,489,000
By Banks	$35,000,000	
By individuals	25,489,000—	60,489,000
Balance guaranteed by New-York banks		14,511,000
Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15		$75,000,000

The Bank Averages of the week to be made up this afternoon will show a further heavy decrease in the lines of Discount and of Deposit, mainly through the working of the Government account. Of the previous advances to the Treasury, about $3,000,000 have been refunded, during the week, from the proceeds of 7.30 ℔ cent Treasury Bonds, taken by the public, while $6,306,000 has been drawn for by the Secretary, to complete, so far as the Banks are concerned, the first guarantee of $35,000,000. Of this sum, the Department has refunded altogether $18,200,000 out of the popular Subscription, thus far audited. The further sum of $7,289,000, making altogether $25,489,000, appears to have been subscribed for or paid in at New-York, which must soon be audited and the proceeds returned to the Banks. The subscriptions in addition which have been made or paid in at Philadelphia and Boston are understood to be in about the same proportion to the original guarantee as at New-York. There now remains to the credit of the Department, with the New-York Banks, the sum of $35,000,000, being the whole of the second guarantee of the 1st October. Adding this sum to the ordinary line of Deposits, which average at present about $84,000,000, and the total amount likely to be shown on the statement this afternoon is about $119,000,000, against $126,433,000 last Monday. The Loan and Discount line will probably show a reduction of $4,000,000, of which over $100,000,000 has been paid off on the ordinary or mercantile line, and $3,000,000 refunded by the Treasury. At the same time, the Specie Average for the week will show very near the same figure as last Monday, or say $42,000,000—the average, however, being a falling one—while the Sub-Treasury average is $7,110,317, against $9,127,100 last Monday, showing the effect of the sums sent into the interior and paid over to the Pursers of the Naval Expedition at or near the close of the previous week. The actual sum on hand in the Sub-Treasury, at the close of business on Saturday, is slightly over the average of the week. The amount at the close of each day was as follows:

Monday	$6,403,035	Thursday	$8,424,977
Tuesday	6,382,454	Friday	8,371,839
Wednesday	5,748,836	Saturday	7,330,763
Aggregate			$42,661,904
Average of the six days			7,110,317

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,445,523, against $3,374,551 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $3,815,470, against $2,072,047 same week last year. No Specie was exported, against $361,808 same week last October.

The Trade returns for nine months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 ..... $99,801,000
Add four weeks in October 6,841,846
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $106,642,846
Against same time last year 197,709,227
Decreased Import since 1st January ... $91,066,381

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 ..... $96,188,000
Add four weeks in October 12,136,678
Total clearances since Jan. 1 ..... $108,324,678
Against same time last year 80,186,896
Increased Exports since Jan. 1 ..... $28,137,682

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are $3,283,000
Against same time, 1860 44,425,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $41,142,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York		$35,437,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston		7,636,000
California Gold at New-York		29,245,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1		$72,318,000
Against same time 1860:		
From California	$28,170,000	
From abroad	951,000—	$29,121,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1		$43 197,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	94@94
New-York Central	77⅜@76⅞@78@77⅞
New-York and Erie	31⅛@32¼@31⅜
Erie Preference Shares	52@51@51⅜
Reading	33⅝@35⅜
Rock Island	49⅜@51
Michigan Guaranteed	37⅜@37@38
Michigan Southern	17⅜@18
Michigan Central	49⅜@48@49
Toledo	35⅜@36⅜@35⅜
Galena	71⅛@70⅜
Illinois Central	65⅜@65⅛
Panama	117@117
Pacific Mail	92⅜@91¾@92⅜
Missouris	43⅜@43@43⅜
Virginias	47@47⅜
Tennessees	42¾@42⅜
Hudson River	30⅝@30¾
Harlem Preferred	31⅜@31⅛
Burlington and Quincy	63@66
Harlem, Common	13@13

The market for Stocks, through the past week, was one of the steadiest of the season. An arbitrary amendment of the old rule and practice of commissions adopted early in the week by the Board of Brokers gave rise to much discussion among themselves, and also upon the Street, to the prejudice of the regular movement of business on the Exchange, and if not purposely designed by some of the advocates of the new rule to kill or greatly reduce the orders at the Board, thereby cutting down the official list of daily sales, the controversy thus far has had the practical effect of doing so. The evidences of this are already so palpable that a modification of this change has been moved in the Board; but as this lies over for ten days before being voted upon, the probability is that the daily volume of printed sales will continue moderate. The change of rule has not depressed prices, as will be seen by our comparative table of the course of the market; nor has it materially checked the amount of business done on the Street outside the rule of the Board, which business is participated in by all the regular Commission Brokers, who desire to avail of a good market wherever they can find it. There was but one regular session on Saturday, but in the afternoon the roll of Stocks was informally called over in the ante-room, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, by a junior member of one of the regular Stock Exchange firms, as it was done by one of the older members of the Exchange the previous Saturday, and upon this a spirited business was done, at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on the prices of the morning. At 4 o'clock the final quotations, after numerous sales through the list, established this advance as compared with the printed list of the regular Board in the morning, the market closing firm.

The steadiness of prices through the week would be somewhat remarkable under the circumstances above referred to and against rather depressing events on the Potomac, but for the firmer and growing confidence in the Railway traffic over the New-York and Western Roads through the Fall and Winter months. The increase of tonnage, important in itself, is greatly exceeded by the increase of pay for doing the business, and while both tend to make secure the regular dividends of the New-York Central, and the anticipated dividend of the Galena and Chicago, they are materially assisting the other Companies to free themselves of all remaining financial obstacles to a return to the policy of dividing at least a moderate income to their shareholders.

The following are the last bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	89	Commerce	82
Mechanics'	91	American Exchange	81¾
Union	82	Bank of the Republic	90
City	104	Corn Exchange	85
Phœnix	88	Marine	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Commonwealth	80
Mechanics' & Traders'	106	New-York County	80
Seventh Ward	110	Park	94
State of New-York	83		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	92¾	Harlem seconds, '64	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs.	88	Harlem thirds, '63	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	Ill. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '66-'72	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Mich. So. 7 p. c. Ass. B.	59
N. Y. Cen. con., '76	100	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔c	89½
Erie firsts, '68	104	Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	89
Erie thirds, '83	83	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	88
Erie fourths, '80	75	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ℔ c.	60
Erie fifths, '85	70	T. H. & A. 2d s. 7 ℔ c. '70	30
Hudson seconds, S. F. '85	94¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80
Hudson thirds, '75	81	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	38
Hudson convert., '67	71	Chi. & Chi firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '60-'73	91	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, with all the property, real and personal, thereto belonging, was sold at Cleveland on the 24th inst., under decree of foreclosure for $2,000,000, subject to its incumbrances. Mr. J. F. D. LANIER of this city became the purchaser for the Purchasing Committee, who act for the creditors under the plan of reorganization. This is the largest public sale ever made west of the Mountains, covering near $20,000,000 in value.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM LONDON.

Effects of the War in the United States upon the the English Industrial Classes—Probable Suffering—Course of the Government—The Mexican Difficulty, &c.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861.

After a week passed in Scotland, and on the road to London, I find this city rather more dull than ever. The weather, since the beginning of the month, has been wonderfully mild and pleasant, so as to make traveling delightful, and it is much to be hoped that it will continue so. You in America have reason enough to dread the next Winter, and to pray that it may be a mild one; but there is even more reason here to dread it. Everywhere I have been met with bitter complaints of the state of the country. Industry is said to be coming to a stand-still. The factories of Sheffield are no longer a support, but a weight to the country. The looms of Manchester furnish already only a meager support to the swarms of their dependents, and are likely, before long, to furnish none at all. The cry of famine has already made itself heard in Ireland, and is echoed at Paris. People do not dare to estimate the number of laborers who will, within three months, be thrown wholly out of employ; for there is hardly a branch of industry that has not suffered, and there is hardly a person in the three kingdoms who is not seeking to retrench his expenses as much as he can. Nor do I believe the alarm to be unreasonable. If it were cotton alone that was wanted, the danger would not be so great; but the American troubles and last year's bad harvest have blighted every kind of industry here, and even if cotton in any quantity were to come to-day, the evil and the danger would be hardly diminished. England might get on without great difficulty if it were merely American produce that she wanted; but to have the American market closed to her own industry also, is beginning to shake her to her very center.

This sort of talk has met me everywhere and in all sorts of tones. One thing is very certain to my mind, that the English people are now in a condition when they care very little which party beats in America, so long as one or the other does, and that soon. If we gain a decisive advantage, we shall have them all with us; if the South get the upper hand, we shall have them all against us. Their one idea is to see the war over, and industry returning to its old channels.

To this growing sentiment is to be ascribed their present very quiet attitude, since nothing as yet shows with any certainty which way the scales will incline. They are trimming desperately. Even the *Times* is doubting. Yet it is certainly a great satisfaction to hear one piece of news which was rather unexpected. Whatever the course of the Press has been, that of the Government since the Bull Run affair seems to have been straightforward and very honorable. The only point on which its action was shady, when I last wrote from London, was the Mexican matter, and it was then generally understood that England meant to join Spain and France in a deliberate attempt to impose a Government on Mexico. The thing was contrary to all the English theories and principles, but it was so stated and so believed. Commercial circles have been a good deal excited by these accounts, and some of the best and oldest firms sent in a memorial to Lord RUSSELL urging this interference. His reply has lately been published, and it puts him precisely where he ought to be. A better State-paper would be hard to draw, for it is remarkably concise, comprehensive and clear, and the doctrine is as good as possible. But good or bad, its bearing on American matters is all in our favor. Here we have Spain, with her old nature again cropping out, preparing such an attack on Mexico as she has already carried out against San Domingo, while France seems inclined to back her up, and while a rupture with either Power would be perhaps fatal to the United States, and England, with more claim to be angry than either of these two European Powers, still has the good sense and honesty to come out and say plainly that she will have nothing to do with any such plan; that it is, in the first place, unjust, and in the second impracticable; that she sees no good likely to result from it; and, as we must infer from this, that it would be well for Spain to recollect that such a course on her part is not unlikely to bring her into collision with Great Britain. The hint is certainly there, and those who pretend to see a long way into mill-stones assert that Spain will find herself, before long, running her head against a wall, if she perseveres in this idea. My authorities have little to do with the west end, and I do not pretend to say what the diplomats are about, but if Mr. SEWARD and Lord RESSELL are not in a proper understanding on this business, then it must be because something very strange prevents it. I believe myself that they are; for since my return I have several times heard rumors of renewed cordiality between the two Governments, and on inquiry into the foundation for the story, discovered that Mr. ADAMS had been to Scotland and had passed a week with Lord RUSSELL at his seat. The very fact that this had been done and had not got into the papers, seemed to me to show a secrecy, or at least a privacy, that meant something. At any rate the fact is very certain, and if it has no relation to Mexico and Spain, then it has relation to some other business between the two Governments, and proves that their differences, if any, are in a fair way to settlement. People agree wonderfully when they accept each other's hospitality, and a good dinner and a bottle of sherry—very, very old—are more likely to bring a matter of business out straight than all the arguing on paper in the world.

So this Mexican difficulty seems to be not so bad after all, as England and Spain are likely to quarrel about it, whether the United States do or not. If there is any other cause of difficulty between us and the Government here, it must have been kept very secret, for no account of it has come this side of Temple Bar, and all authorities agree that there exists nowhere any idea of recognition or of interference with our blockade. If this is all true, and certainly there seems to be every reason to believe it, then the British Government is fairly entitled to have us ask its pardon for the abuse we have showered upon it, and we may now throw up our caps for JOHNNY RUSSELL, and snap our fingers at the *Times*.

In the way of gossip, there seems to be not much to tell at this time of year. The newspapers contain, principally, accounts of murders which have not even originality to lend them interest. There is some little scandal, but that is not yet so racy as it will be presently, when the trials come off. Several nobles are dead, but the peerage does not seem to have lost much. The passengers by the *Great Eastern* seem to have pretty nearly finished their conferences with the Directors, and to have arranged their claims.

London is still deserted as ancient Thebes, for every one who can afford it has gone off. The only really entertaining episode that has taken place here for some time past seems to have been the election for Lord Mayor. As I observed in former letters, the present Lord Mayor, Mr. CUBITT, was bold enough to give up his seat in Parliament for Andover, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL's peerage made a vacancy in the representation of the City of London, and to contest this seat with the liberal candidate, Mr. WESTERN WOOD. Mr. WOOD carried the day, but what was peculiarly bitter to Mr. CUBITT, a new writ had already been issued for Andover and a new member returned, and this, too, after Mr. CUBITT had represented the place for fourteen years. In short, Mr. CUBITT was a glorious martyr to the cause of Conservatism. Something, of course, must be done for him, and the way chosen was this: As a rule, only twice broken, the Lord Mayor serves only one year. Then the next alderman receives this honor in regular course and so on; but no Lord Mayor has ever been twice elected, except in times of great political excitement. This year the distinguished individual upon whom the mantle of WHITTINGTON was to fall, rejoiced in the appropriate name of MUGGERIDGE. Certain evil-disposed men, however, urged CUBITT to stand again for the office and wipe out his late disgrace. CUBITT consented, and naturally MUGGERIDGE was indignant, and swore by Gog and Magog that he would contest the election. CUBITT, however, was firm, and MUGGERIDGE did contest the election, having the sympathies of the rabble strongly with him. But the voters were lazy. One is very much led to believe that they were ashamed of the whole farce, and that MUGGERIDGE's thunder about violated rights, sounded to them ridiculous. At all events few voted, but those that did carried Mr. CUBITT triumphantly to the head of the poll, so that MUGGERIDGE gave in dead beat on the fourth day and retired from the field. So Lord Mayor CUBITT holds the sceptre for still another year, and will only relinquish it at last to expand into the more lasting honor of a baronetcy. I doubt whether he will have many successors. The days of this city pageant are numbered, and reform will sooner or later sweep the whole show, once full of strength, but now a mere farce, away into oblivion.

FROM PARIS.

Course of the Southern Commissioners, Yancey and Rost—Their Faith in a Speedy Recognition—Cotton Speculations—The Orleans Princes in the American Army—Spain and Mexico, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

The Southern Commissioners, Messrs. YANCEY and ROST, are now at Paris, and speak with perfect confidence of the speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy. According to their testimony, the Cabinets of London and Paris are now satisfied that sooner or later they must yield to the necessities of the case, and that they are already debating the terms upon which the recognition is to be made. The negotiation has arrived at that period in its progress where it is no longer a question of time, so much as one of form. The time Mr. YANCEY limits to sixty days. So sure indeed is he of the speedy recognition that he has not only advised his friends in the cotton trade in England to sell at once at the present advanced price, but he has also ordered the sale of his own large stock now in warehouse at Liverpool. As a reason for this extraordinary faith, the Southern agents speak cautiously of views expressed by governmental people in England and France, and boldly of the aspect of affairs at home, as clearly pointing to that result.

The number of that class of Americans, whether from the North or the South, who wish to remain neutral during the war, is increasing at Paris, as well as that other class who dare not go home for fear of being arrested. Some Southern gentlemen are amusing themselves speculating in cotton, and one of these has realized in two months a profit of thirty thousand dollars. The operations were made in England.

The French Press, so far as I have seen, has not indulged in any extended comments, after the first notice, on the enlistment of the Orleans Princes in the American army. It is one of those questions requiring such delicate handling that each waits for the other to commence the discussion. There is reason to believe, however, that the Emperor is not displeased with the movement, for, although the enmity between the two families still exists, the young Princes are still Frenchmen, the cause in which they are engaged is totally foreign to any dynastic question in France, and thus the pride of every Frenchman will be engaged in their good conduct and success. Whenever, during the Italian campaign of two years ago, the Duke de Chartres had occasion to come into contact with the officers of the French army, of whatever grade, the utmost cordiality prevailed, and the young officer was always treated as became his social rank. Moreover, the chances of the Count de Paris to the throne of France are so limited that everything like ill-will on the part of the Emperor, when the event is purely a foreign question, must be totally disarmed.

The congregation of the Southern Commissioners at Paris concurrently with the arrival home of the Prince NAPOLEON would seem to imply that these gentlemen anticipate some action on the part of the Government at once. But if my sources of information are correct, the Prince has already advised the Emperor by letter to maintain a strict neutrality, and that his advice now will not differ from that which he wrote from America.

If we are to rely on French authority, the Government of Spain is showing a great deal of blind obstinacy in its negotiation on the subject of a combined attack on Mexico. According to the same authority the Church in Spain is pushing the Government forward in the policy of attacking Mexico alone, and independent of France and England. It is not probable, however, that the Spanish Government will do anything of the kind, and the fleets which England and France are now fitting out "to support negotiations in the Gulf of Mexico" (to use the diplomatic phrase) are really formidable—so formidable that the task of the diplomatists will be rendered easy. A Council is to be held this week at Compiegne, under the Presidency of the Emperor, on the subject of Mexico, at which the representatives of England and Spain will take part. If the negotiation is sufficiently advanced, the final programme of the expedition against Mexico will be drawn up between the three Powers. We do not learn that the United States, either here or at Washington, are at all engaged in this negotiation.

The excitement which prevailed for some days among the poorer classes of the capital, owing to the augmentation in the price of bread, has entirely subsided, under the promise of the Government that there should be no further augmentation, and that there was a prospect of a speedy diminution. This promise has been more speedily realized than was at first deemed possible, for the arrivals of wheat from various sources have been so large within a few days that, at the commencement of the next fortnight, the diminution in the price of bread will commence.

As one King leaves another one arrives. This week we have had the King of Prussia; next week we are to have the King of Holland, and, perhaps, the week after, the King of Denmark. Thus LOUIS NAPOLEON, like his uncle, has all the Kings of Europe at his feet, only in a different way. The one conquered them by arms, the other by diplomacy. Of the sovereigns of note there will then remain but two—the Emperor of Russia and Austria—who have not been on a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON; and these, there is every reason to believe, will not be long in coming to Paris. Notwithstanding the noise made in England over the visit of the King of Prussia, it is asserted most positively here that the visit was purely one of courtesy, and that the two monarchs were never alone during the whole visit, so that if politics were talked at all, it must have been in a very general way.

The Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE arrive at Paris to-night. The Prince, no doubt, will make his report on American affairs at once, so that, in connection with the Mexican expedition, next meetings of the Cabinet will undoubtedly be largely occupied with transatlantic affairs.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Company's Fair—The Mormon Conference—A Cotton Country in the South Part of the Territory, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

The Annual Fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society came off in the Deseret Store, in this City, on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. This Fair is a competitive exhibition of domestic manufactures and agricultural productions, with sundry "imported" articles for extra display. Fifteen hundred dollars in premiums was announced, said premiums consisting in great part of agricultural publications, and I suppose the remainder in the multifarious "trade" of the Territory. The word "agricultural" I here use to signify all kinds of earth-tilling. There would be little interest or profit in a dry enumeration of the articles exhibited. A few of the prominent may be noticed. There were not so many fancy quilts, or coverlids, or bedspreads, as usual. There was a considerable amount of fair home-made leather, and plenty of carpets and linseys, and various domestic cloths, all done in the here familiar handloom. There was a square home-made press washing-machine, and imported sewing-machine. There was some roughly-constructed spinning machinery. A miniature steam locomotive engine, and a like stationary one, with a miniature drinking fountain, represented those branches of mechanics. A portrait of GEORGE WASHINGTON and a small military equestrian statue of ANDREW JACKSON were in display, as also daguerreotypes of the members of both Houses of the last Congress, among which the Utah delegate, HOOPER, was frequently pointed out. Two colored ivorytypes of BRIGHAM YOUNG struck me as the most faithful representation of that personage which I had seen. The walls were hung with cloth and carpets, paintings and pictures; and the windows were filled with flowers, chemicals and articles of *vertu*. The saddlery, nails and cutlery evidently were produced in Utah. One set of harness, apparently silver-mounted, made a very showy appearance.

The spectators told one another that the show of apples was hard to beat, albeit many of them were seedlings. Large and handsome many of them were. Peaches full three inches in diameter. Plums very few—too late for most of them. Some half a dozen specimens of pears took a modest stand in one corner of the table. There were some very large native black currants, and some reddish brown ones a little smaller. Grapes were few, but the bunches of good size.

There was some excellent butter, cheese and molasses. The best sample of ears of corn seemed to me a hybrid, between the White Flint and the White Dent. Squashes and pumpkins ran from about thirty inches diameter to any less figure; silver onions about six inches diameter, and brown or yellow onions about four. There were some excellent potatoes. The favorite and most solid cabbage was the Winnigstadt, conical; and next, the Stone Mason, of the Drumhead family. Beets and carrots appeared to me of considerably less size than former Fairs have induced.

A brass band at the entrance cheered the people ever and anon during the days of exhibition. And these are the principal features of the Fair.

On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday came off the Mormon Conference—the two first days in the Bowery and the last in the Tabernacle. Owing to the late immigrant arrivals, a very crowded attendance was remarked. The usual amount of preaching and exhortation ensued. The choir, many of the chief speakers, the "Elders" and the "Saints" in general, came in for a liberal share of "raps on the knuckles" from the plain-spoken Chief, which, however, they seemed to take in very good part and with admirable humility.

The "business" of the Conference commenced on Monday, and the first part consisted in presenting the authorities spiritual to the congregation, who, as is usual, unanimously voted to "uphold and sustain" them. The Temple was talked about, and the determination appeared to be to go to work this Fall to haul granite from Little Cottonwood Cañon, some seventeen miles south. The "bishops" in every settlement were to equip the required number of teams from each ward. So, next year, we may expect this great building to be resumed, and the walls thereof to go up with a rush.

The fund for the support of the families of absent missionaries was taken into consideration, and everybody was exhorted to throw in their mites for the good cause.

Of course, some more teams must be dispatched hence to the Missouri next Spring, if the Secessionists do not destroy that river and State in the *interim*. Some of the more sanguine speakers held it advisable to send down next Spring double the number sent last Spring, for the purpose of bringing to this place the Mormon pilgrims who may find their weary way to the frontier rendezvous.

As the settlement of the Uintah Valley came to naught, a new move has been initiated. BRIGHAM announced it as his intention to send one or two hundred families to the cotton country, in the south part of the Territory. Volunteers for this purpose were called for. That part of the Territory seems, however, very unpopular, for just one volunteer put up his head, which coolness on the subject seemed rather to cool BRIGHAM, the Chief. Soon the hard names of about a score of Swiss were "called" for the expedition, and the promise was given that others would, by and by, be designated. This cotton region is comprised of various small strips, nooks, corners, "pockets" and "holes," on the Santa Clara, the Rio Virgin, and their tributaries. These alluvial patches are represented as fertile in the extreme, and the remainder of the country thereto adjacent as desolate in the extreme. The climate is very warm, the frosts of Winter continuing but a very short time. The purpose of the expedition was stated to be to raise cotton, indigo, grapes, figs and such necessaries and luxuries as could be raised in such a climate.

The nights grow colder. This morning ice, one-fourth of an inch thick, was at our doors.

The telegraph wire goes bravely up, and it is likely that, before the end of this month, Salt Lake City will be in instantaneous communication with the cities on the eastern slopes of the Continent.

An Abolition Love-Feast.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Public mention of a private entertainment is sometimes not improper, and we drop a line here for the eyes of the personal friends of the pioneer of the anti-Slavery cause, just to say that on his recent passage through New-York, he was honored at a friend's house with a social reception of ladies and gentlemen, who constituted on their coming together, one of the most intellectual and brilliant evening parties held in this City this fall. Among the guests were many persons of both sexes widely known in literature, many distinguished members of the learned professions, and many of the staunch early friends of the cause, who are now in venerable years. Mr. GARRISON appeared in greatly improved health, full of a fine animation, exhibiting (as everywhere) his characteristic mirthfulness and seriousness.

A pleasant incident gave quite a parliamentary turn to a portion of the entertainment. Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON showed to the company the first bound volume of the *Liberator*, for the year 1831—then a little paper not bigger than a pane of glass in a parlor window—also reading HARRISON GRAY OTIS' contemptuous description of the garret where it was edited and printed, and the beautiful poem which JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL wrote upon that as a text. Of course, Mr. GARRISON was not permitted, thereupon, to go clear of a speech, and a happy speech he made—full of good feeling, full of high hopes, full of trust in God. Rev. Dr. CHEEVER immediately followed in a somewhat similar strain, paying a heartfelt tribute of respect and gratitude to Mr. GARRISON for his life-long devotion to the cause. HORACE GREELEY, who was also asked for, put into ten or fifteen minutes so much humor, sense, satire, logic, and fact, all in his terse and unmistakable style, that everybody clapped hands in irresistible applause. Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, on being called out, succeeded by some adroit wile in escaping the company were honestly willing to yield it back to him. Then came THEODORE TILTON, who spoke in a vein of humorous story-telling, but less in jest than in earnest.

Why not to Savannah?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a well-known fact that naval expeditions of great magnitude are now fitting out at Northern ports to operate on the Southern coast. The Government, with wise discretion, keeps their destination a profound secret. We are no wiser than our fellows, and can proclaim no secret therefore, or hint at no plan of the Government, if we ask, why not send one of these expeditions to Savannah? We ask in all humility, and trust that no high official, or virtuous cotemporary, who has already told us where they *are* bound, will take our question in high dudgeon.

The prime objects of a naval expedition are, to harass the enemy where he is most vulnerable, and, by harassing him thus, to demoralize and scatter his grand army on the Potomac, by calling its soldiers back for home defence; to form a rallying-point for the loyal sentiment of the State, if any exist; to effectually control the commercial centre of a large internal trade and the nucleus of important lines of internal communication, thus driving home to the very heart of the Cotton States a sense of the weakness and folly of the rebellion, by destroying their trade and compelling them to tear down with their own hands their great internal improvements, or see them made just so many avenues for hostile incursion; to gain a central, commodious and convenient harbor for our blockading fleet, and a good basis for future military operations, and finally to seize valuable prizes, munitions of war, or property of value to the Government. It is desirable to do all this with as great an economy of men and means as is compatible with its being well done. Savannah would seem to present peculiar attractions to the commander of a powerful squadron in all these particulars. Its defences are not probably as strong as those at either Charleston, New-Orleans or Pensacola, for there has been no especial threat of attack upon the city. It is the principal city of the largest, most populous and wealthiest of all the Cotton States—the State that has probably furnished more men and means to the army of the Potomac than any other, save Virginia, and the flower of the army at that. Both would be at once diverted to home defence, upon the avowed policy of its Executive, and thus the Confederate army would lose the support of one of its strongest pillars. Moreover, *viâ* the Savannah River, it is within easy marching distance of the rear of both Charleston and Beaufort, the best ports, situate in the best cotton districts of South Carolina. Thus its possession and occupancy by a strong force would do much to demoralize the levies of that truculent little Commonwealth also.

Georgia has shown more disaffection with the Confederate Government than any State within its jurisdiction, unless it be North Carolina. She has but just rechosen a Governor, who has repeatedly expressed open dissatisfaction with the Jeff. Davis policy, and, in certain cases, has bluntly withstood it. She adopted the Confederate Constitution by a bare majority. She went into the movement languidly and with only half her heart. How completely she has since tumbled into the slough of secession we can only judge by her votes, and if we judge by those, we have just seen that she does not seem wholly pleased with the new order of things. To give the Union men, therefore, a rallying point, and a flag to swear by without danger of expatriation or death, and thus to try to redeem the Empire State of the Confederacy so called, becomes an object of the first importance. Georgia once redeemed, by a line through East Tennessee and Kentucky we have divided the Confederate territory, and rendered the complete overthrow of the traitorous Government a dead certainty. To show how completely the situation commands the avenues of trade and travel in the State, it is only necessary to point to the map.

As a harbor for the blockading fleet it is central, being nearly mid-way between the southern line of North Carolina and the Florida Keys, the boundaries of the South Atlantic fleet, while the 18 miles of river, navigable to the city for ships of 16 feet draft, and to within three miles of the city for those of heavier tonnage, would afford a safe and commodious anchorage for as large a fleet as we might wish to collect there. It is also a cotton port of importance, commanding, as it does, a fair share of the shipments of the famous Sea Island cotton, and shipping, as far back as 1854, over 350,000 bales of cotton of all kinds.

Finally, just at this time, there is another reason for its occupancy. A fine steamer, of heavy tonnage and strong build, has just run the blockade of the port, landed large military stores, and reported to be fitting out as a privateer to prey upon our commerce. How vast injuries one such ship, if once at sea, can inflict, the career of the *Sumter*, an inferior vessel in every respect, abundantly proves. Seize Savannah and we seize the *Bermuda* also, and turn against the enemy one of his own most dangerous instruments against ourselves,

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

"THE SACRED SOIL."

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA—SECESSION PROCLIVITIES AND THEIR RESULTS—A DISMAL CITY—SUBSERVIENCE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL AND HIS COURT.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

Alexandria languishes. Most of her citizens who have not cast their fortunes with the rebel army are secretly wishing success to the rebel cause. Her railroads no more transport busy merchants to the North, or gladsome parties to the Springs. Troops and Government stores are the only passengers or freight. Her hotels are empty except the Marshall House, and that is occupied by Union troops. Her schoolhouse—the property of a rebel Major KEMPER, does duty as a Union Hospital. Her noble seminary on the heights, is likewise appropriated to the use of invalid soldiers of that army which is viewed with so many lowering looks. Her wharves seem deserted, unless a stray oyster boat that has run the batteries on the Potomac, or a schooner with stores for the troops, breaks the solitude. The farmers' wagons are few in the streets, and in their place the lumbering army wagon or the ambulance are seen. No more do country squires astride "the pig-skin" canter up and down, risking their necks along ill-paved streets. The rattle of cavalry hoofs alone approximates that sound. Her constabulary are replaced by the Provost Marshal's guard. Her courts are displaced by the summary justice of the Provost Judge. Her residences, the best of them, are either locked and idle, or such others as are not occupied by the few remaining citizens, resound with the hilarity of soldiers. Her colored population is proportionately more free, for many of the slaves have either gone with their owners to "secesh" or have been emancipated by their masters' flight. Some silent power controls the place. It reminds me of the anchor forging at the Navy-yard. There you see a huge mass of red-hot iron under the trip-hammer, and wonder by what mysterious rule the gangs of men work in concert to draw it this way or that, or turn it over, or suspend in air the gigantic mass that is pounding it into shape. At length the secret strikes you—there are but one pair of eyes on the work—those of the master workman. All other eyes are bent on him, and the wave of his hand causes the various movements of the massive metal. The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment is the trip-hammer of Alexandria which is being beaten into shape, and Provost Marshal D. A. GRIFFITH, of Reading, Penn., is the master workman. His justice is summarily administered. The punishment follows the offence with prompt rapidity. Something like this: The prisoners, having been committed by Provost Marshal GRIFFITH, are brought up in the morning before Provost Judge FREESE, the Adjutant-General, who is on Gen. MONTGOMERY'S Staff. They have, to paraphrase a little, bayonets to right of them, bayonets to left of them, bayonets in front of them, and bayonets to rear of them, so that to attempt to escape would be much like kicking against the pricks. Here is something like the course of justice:

JUDGE—Well, John, where did you get your liquor to get drunk?

JOHN—At Dick Robinson's.

SERGEANT—It was Tom Robinson's, Sir.

JUDGE—Well, bring up Tom, Dick or Harry—anybody connected with the establishment. Sergeant, take a file of men and bring up somebody that belongs to the place.

Pretty soon the Sergeant returns with his prisoner.

JUDGE—Did you sell this man liquor?

PRISONER—Yes, Sir.

JUDGE—I fine you five dollars.

Or, take another case—that of some New-York merchants who have sold goods to Alexandria merchants, and can't get paid.

JUDGE—Did you sell goods to this man?

MERCHANT—Yes, Sir.

JUDGE—Will he pay you, or give you the goods back?

MERCHANT—No, Sir.

JUDGE—Lieut. Shalters, take a file of men, take possession of the store, and bring the keys to me.

The result of it is, the merchant gets his goods back or the value of them. There is no legal quibbling, *habeas corpus*, writs of replevin, and long lawsuits with the Sheriff; no appeal to Virginia stay laws; no running up the costs of Court, to eat up the whole claim; no tedious delay of months or years; but prompt, vigorous, decisive and final action, from which there is no appeal. Oh, for Provost Marshals' summary justice in New-York! What a world of trouble it would save us.

But, after all, Alexandria languishes. No telegraph wires convey intelligence except those to Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S or Gen. FRANKLIN'S headquarters. The Newton House, that has had as many as fifteen hundred guests at once, must be content with fifteen. Even the churches are closed, most of them, for if the ministers have not shouldered the rebel musket, most of their male congregations have done so. The music of regimental bands replaces the music of the choirs. People not in uniform seem to move about the streets as if afraid of their shadows—as if

> "A sense of mystery, the spirit daunted,
> And something whispered in the ear,
> The place is haunted."

Winding up the muddy roads, you pass Forts Ellsworth and Lyon perched on Alexandria Heights, and commanding the approaches for miles around. They are not hasty works, but solid structures, that give one a most uncomfortable idea of the probable permanency of the war. At least so they strike a civilian, although they may be intended to secure the defence of Washington with a small number of troops, while all our forces are poured on some vulnerable point of the rebel lines.

A number of New-York camps are in the vicinity. That of Col. H. HOBART WARD is on the extreme advance towards Accotink Creek, and near it are the Mozart Regiment, and Third and Fourth Maine, which compose Gen. SEDGWICK'S Brigade, in Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division. About three miles west of them are the New-York Thirty-first and Twenty-sixth, of Gen. NEWTON'S Brigade, and a short distance east of them is the unfortunate Col. MCCUNN'S Regiment.

But regiments are lost in these numberless brigades and divisions, and we of New-York City who have been accustomed to look upon the Seventh Regiment as a small army, have been somewhat enlarged in our ideas.

But I am wandering from my text. While Alexandria languishes, it is not without hope. The rights of her citizens are respected, her public peace is preserved, and gradually she seems returning to her former condition. Deserted houses, that are not desired as quarters for the troops, are carefully guarded. Ladies may walk the streets with perfect immunity from insult. Trade is slowly reviving, and it is not at all without the range of probability that Alexandria shall recuperate and be herself again, minus her secession proclivities.

O., JR.

THE REAL SENTIMENT OF JOHN BULL.

From the London News.

A leading cotemporary, whose comments on the American war have often evinced strong latent sympathy with the South, has undertaken to give to the world in general, and the Americans in particular, a history of English opinion on this great struggle. Possibly this detail of wavering opinion and fluctuating sympathies may be a very accurate account of our cotemporary's own state of mind during the last six months, but we should be extremely sorry if such a humiliating confession of utter moral insensibility were for a moment accepted as a true account of English feeling on the subject. The war which now divides the American States is in its principles by far the most momentous that has been waged in our time; and if, as a nation, we have taken no active part in the conflict, it is all the more important that the light in which we regard it should not be misrepresented.

The opinions and sympathies of the nation on the serious questions at issue in this struggle have never wavered for a moment, and it is important to assert this against those who, like our cotemporary, would fain confound political neutrality with moral indifference.

It is perfectly true, however, that though opinion in this country has been all along with the North, there has been no very active or enthusiastic expression of public sympathy. There has been no public demonstration of National support, nor any outburst of popular feeling. Nor was this perhaps to be expected. The active expression of sympathy in this country has been very much checked by the irritable and exacting temper of the Americans themselves. Under the influence of strong excitement they have talked and written extravagantly about this country. We might no doubt have overlooked all this, and the greatness of the occasion might have justified us in acting so magnanimous a part. We might have allowed for the moral weakness and superficial defects of the American character, and overlooking their disparaging references to ourselves, as we could easily have afforded to do, have regarded simply the general bearings of the struggle, and given those who had tardily resolved to defend the right our heartiest support. No doubt this would have been a noble revenge for any imaginary injuries we have received at the hands of our transatlantic brethren. But it was hardly to be expected that the nation as a whole would take so large and magnanimous a view of a distant crisis which they at first regarded almost exclusively in its commercial aspects. There was however, one part of the nation from which the North might fairly have expected a strong and decisive expression of sympathy and encouragement. We refer to those who claim to represent the conscience of the nation, the religious journals of this country. Unhappily they have for the most part proved unfaithful in this great struggle of principles. Their craven advice to the resolute and agonised North has been worse than any that we potsherds of the earth have given: "Let the Southern States go in peace. Leave them to their fate and have done with them." The South had armed to establish a powerful and aggressive Slave Confederacy, and those who had the power and the will to avert the consummation of this gigantic iniquity were bidden to stay their hand. Such short-sighted, selfish advice combines the imbecility of Dogberry, who says, "If he resist thee, let him go; he is not the man I took him for," with the hypocrisy of Pontius Pilate, who ceremoniously washed his hands and said, "I am innocent."

REFUGEES FROM NORFOLK.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 26.

On the 19th inst., a telegraphic dispatch from Washington stated that the rebel steamer *Nashville* had run the blockade at Charleston, and left for Europe, having on board ex-Senators MASON and SLIDELL. It was said that they had been deputed Ministers Plenipotentiary to England and France, to receive the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or, failing in that, to place their bantling Government under the protecting shadow of one or both of those Powers. It was further stated, not by the Washington reporter, but by many of the Southern papers, that Lieut. PEGRAM, formerly of the United States Army, was in command of the *Nashville*.

By the arrival of a Philadelphian, who escaped from Norfolk about two weeks since, we are placed in a position to incontrovertibly deny the latter assertion, and, therefore, by implication at least, to impeach the truthfulness of the entire story.

Our communicant is a ship-joiner by trade, and at present an employé of the Navy-yards in this city. Previous to the rebellion, he resided for many months in Norfolk. While there, he received the appointment of Master ship-joiner in the United States Navy-yard at Pensacola, and at once proceeded to Florida to assume such position. Not being acclimated, he was attacked with the yellow fever; but, recovering, he returned to Norfolk. The National troubles shortly after commenced, and, being an uncompromising loyalist, he was closely watched and the object of continued suspicion on the part of the rebels.

On the 10th inst. he managed to elude the vigilance of the Inquisition, and escaped from the State, being compelled, however, to leave behind considerable property, which may possibly be confiscated.

In reference to the SLIDELL and MASON matter, he informs us that a short time since he conversed with a gentleman now in the Government service, who has a wife and children residing in Norfolk, and who, being desirous that they should return Northward, went on Thursday last, in the launch of the *Cumberland* frigate, to meet the Norfolk flag-of-truce boat, so that he might be thus enabled to communicate with them. To his surprise he found the boat *under command of Lieut. Pegram*. This was on the 19th; consequently, that officer, even supposing it possible for him to have been disloyal to his country, could not have sailed from Charleston on the 18th inst., in command of the rebel steamer, as reported.

The following is a brief sketch of the *personnel* of several of the most prominent editors of Norfolk. It may be worth recording, as an evidence of the utter insincerity of their devotion to their own bad cause. EWING, the editor of the *Examiner*, had previously published a paper at Williamsburgh, Va., but it had not met with any degree of success. He is a native of Massachusetts, and his paper had been largely supported by the advertising of Northern merchants, who were made to believe that its circulation was something fabulous. Although one of the first to espouse the cause of treason, the people of Norfolk have no confidence in him whatever.

The Southern confidence in the fealty of the editor of the *Day Book* (JOHN R. HATHAWAY,) has also been rather impaired of late. It is said that he has been bought over to an advocacy of the secession cause, at a less price than would be paid for an ordinary field hand in busy times, and by a Northern renegade named HARRIS, who made a large fortune from the Federal Government in the fulfilment of contracts. HARRIS owned property in New-Jersey some months since, but we understand has had it conveyed to some relatives, who reside in that State.

Yesterday he had an interview with another person "lately returned from the South." Mrs. W. reached this City, from Norfolk, about a week since, accompanied by her children. Her husband and son yet remain in the South, there being no provision for their departure or escape. The Mayor of Norfolk has declared that no more males, whether loyal or otherwise, citizen or foreigner, shall leave that city for the North, except in a military or official capacity.

Mrs. W. states that, in conversation with some lady friends, a day or two previous to her leaving, she learned that the property of the gentleman, an account of whose Southern tour we have given above, was about to be confiscated and sold by the Government. Her friends made an unsuccessful effort to induce her to remain behind, as her property would probably be appropriated in a like manner, in case she removed from the State.

The distress alleged to prevail among the people of Norfolk, in consequence of an insufficiency of food and clothing, is pronounced by her to be greatly exaggerated. The soldiers whom she saw strolling through the city were generally well clad, and to all appearances were properly fed. The wealthier classes indulged in all the luxuries of the market. They had obtained possession of nearly all the metallic currency which was hoarded away in their residences. To supply the void thus occasioned, the State had been flooded with shinplasters, which were looked upon with distrust, and received with grumbling by the lower classes of the community.

Provisions seemed plenty, but the quantities required for the army kept up the prices for some varieties. Meats were selling at 25c.@30c. ℔ pound. Coffee sold at 45c.@50c. ℔ pound, and was scarce. Sugar brought 20c. The stock of flour was large, and the best brands rated at $5 50@$6 ℔ barrel. But little difficulty was experienced in obtaining clothing, as textile fabrics were being brought from North Carolina and New-Orleans.

Nevertheless, business of all kinds was much depressed, and the approach of Winter was looked upon with gloomy forbodings. Very many ladies were engaged in assisting to make up Winter clothing for the troops.

It is the impression of Mrs. W. that many hundreds of troops in the rebel army are fighting under the mistaken notion that, unless they should be victorious, their homes would be pillaged, their lands desolated and destroyed, and their entire properties apportioned among the Northern soldiers in bounty grants. Such an opinion was frequently expressed in her presence by persons claiming to be intelligent.

She came North by way of Old Point Comfort, where she was furnished, by Gen. WOOL, with a pass through Baltimore, which, however, she was not called upon to exhibit.

The family of a prominent naval officer, lately in command of the *San Jacinto*, are now in Norfolk, and anxious to return to the North. The officer, whose loyalty is beyond all question, left Philadelphia in the early part of last week, for the purpose of making an effort to secure their coming home.

There are hundreds of Unionists similarly situated, not alone in Norfolk, but in Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans, and other Southern cities. The sentiment of fearless loyalty is a rankling thorn in the side of Secession.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Jackson Mississippian, Sept. 26.

Tidings from Western Virginia leave no room to doubt the brilliant successes of our arms in that menaced region. Gen. LEE has routed the army under the famous ROSECRANS with great slaughter, and if reports are true, the battle at Big Springs was a complete and important victory. Gen. ROSECRANS himself is reported to have been mortally wounded. At Cheat Mountain, our heroic JACKSON, with 2,500 Georgians, met and put to flight, with heavy loss, 5,000 Lincolnites under Gen. REYNOLDS. Our loss was but small. Gen. JACKSON is adding new lustre to a name that is the synonym of daring and honor. Long may the Power above preserve the Jacksons of the South.

The news from Kentucky is of the most encouraging character. The sway of her Crittendens, Andersons, and her Tory Legislature is doomed. Kentuckians themselves are rising up to redeem the State from the thraldom of anarchy and despotism. Long deceived, and slow to move, her true-hearted and stout sons will show at last the tyrant of the North that he has waked up a lion that will pounce upon his cowardly minions, and scatter them as so many flocks of frightened wolves. The whole State is in a blaze, and everywhere they are flocking to the standard of those true heroes of the South, Gens. BUCKNER and JOHNSON.

In Missouri, our cause is progressing as finely as the most sanguine could hope for. Upon every field the brave Missourians have gloriously triumphed over the Hessians. Lexington, Springfield and Carthage are proud monuments of the invincible arms of the South. The 2,000 killed at Oak Hill by our glorious band of Arkansians, Louisianians and Missourians, led by the indomitable BEN MCCULLOCH, and the great and triumphant siege at Lexington, resulting in the killing and capturing of 5,000 Lincolnites, the taking of 6,000 stand of arms, twenty cannon, $250,000 of specie, and mules, horses, wagons, provisions, and ammunition, without number, are victories which are terribly felt by the enemy, and the legitimate results of which are uniting the Missourians almost as one man, and bringing them in swarms to the standards of the conquering heroes. A few more such victories, and Missouri will be free

The star of the South is in the ascendant everywhere. In every battle-field victory perches upon our triumphant flag. We only need a successful forward movement on the Potomac to exhibit to the world a successive train of crushing victories unparalleled in history. Another Manassas affair would give to our arms a prestige, and shed around our flag a halo of martial glory which would at once command the admiration and respect of all nations, place our independence beyond the possibility of a doubt, and secure our immediate recognition by foreign Governments. Every day we are in receipt of intelligence indicating the probability of an early engagement between the hostile forces on the Potomac. It cannot come too soon. We have an abiding faith that our brave boys in Virginia will triumph as signally when it does come as they did at Manassas.

This will be the most important battle of the whole campaign. The flower of the army is on the Potomac. It is the grand nucleus around which has gathered the grand army of the North. Their demigod, MCCLELLAN, is also there to command. If we route them on the Potomac—as we will do—and drive them out of Washington—as we can do—Maryland will be delivered, and a wholesome consternation will pervade the Northern mind, that cannot fail to have a salutary effect in bringing the masses to their senses. Having been whipped everywhere else, and finally driven from their own boasted stronghold, their whole armed hordes having become disorganized, demoralised, cowed, and beaten from Philadelphia to St. Louis, the authorities of the North will be very glad to capitulate on terms of peace, and thus the war will be ended.

We believe that events of a portentous character are culminating rapidly upon the shores of the Potomac. Our wise President, our sagacious Generals, and our gallant boys there, are all anxious for the contest. Let it come, say we. While we are not inclined to hurry up movements about which we are totally ignorant; while we are disposed to rely implicitly upon the wisdom of the President and commanding Generals, and surrender to them the entire management of the military policy of the country, yet we cannot fail to perceive an irrepressible restlessness pervading the minds of our people, both in the ranks and in civil pursuits, for an advance upon Washington. Never before, it seems to us, was an occasion so ripe for such a movement. Everything seems to point to it and invite it, and the opportunity once lost may not be presented again. We shall wait with patience and confidence the action of our army on the Potomac.

THE REGULARS FROM CALIFORNIA.

From the Alta California, Oct. 2.

Orders were received by Gen. SUMNER, per Pony Express, to send all the regular troops on this coast to the East, excepting four companies of artillery, which are to be left to garrison Forts Point and Alcatraz. The whole number of regulars on this coast number about 3,200 men, scattered over an extent of territory extending from Fort Yuma to Puget Sound, and from the ocean shore to east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. It will take some considerable time to collect these troops together and get them in order for transportation, but this will be done with all the haste and dispatch that the facilities of travel afford. We learn from Gen. SUMNER that it is his intention to garrison all the posts now occupied by the regulars with the volunteer forces now forming, thus giving them first-rate quarters for the coming Winter, and the best of grounds for perfecting themselves in their business. It is evident that until the overwhelming Union vote at the late election settled, to the satisfaction of the Federal Government, the unquestionable loyalty of California, they were in doubt about the propriety of calling the regulars away. The thought of our being sound induced the calling out of volunteer troops, and that call being cheerfully responded to, has given the Cabinet an opportunity to avail itself of the services of a considerable body of regular troops, and the active services of a large number of first-class officers, the majority of whom have seen service in Mexico and on the plains. It will take about a month to get these troops off, and volunteers in their places.

THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

PORT SACKET, EAST NEW-YORK,
Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

ORDER No. 74.—Parade for Divine Worship will be held on the regimental grounds, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Rev. S. OSGOOD has kindly consented to conduct the service and deliver a patriotic address. All officers and men attached with the regiment are ordered to attend.

The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding desires publicly to express his obligations to WILLIAM SEEBACH, Esq., for his exertions in behalf of the Union Guard, and to express his regrets that the circumstances attending the consolidation of the Fifty-ninth Regiment have deprived us of his valuable and patriotic services. The resignation of Lieut.-Col. SEEBACH is accepted. His connection with the Union Guard forms one of the brightest pages in the history of the regiment. By command of

P. J. JOACHIMSSEN,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Fifty-ninth Regiment.
HORACE P. RUGG, First Lieutenant Company E, Acting Adjutant.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Oct. 25, says:

We learn from a gentleman who came up in the steamer from Old Point this morning, that yesterday afternoon pilots were put on board the fleet of vessels composing the great naval expedition, which it was supposed would sail this morning for its destination. The point where it was to operate was not definitely known, and conjecture was at fault where it was going, but many supposed it could not be a very distant point, as the provisions on board were not sufficient for a lengthy expedition. The entire fleet consists of nearly thirty vessels, and at least twenty thousand men, and made a very imposing appearance.

MORE TREACHERY AT WASHINGTON.

It has been reliably ascertained that in a few hours after Gen. MCCALL'S column left Prospect Hill, the information was taken to Fairfax Court-house, and a column of fifty to sixty thousand men started from Centreville to cut off Gen. MCCALL and capture him.

A CAPTURE.

On Thursday, Gen. RICHARDSON, with one hundred men, went out eight miles from Alexandria, towards Fairfax, where they took one hundred and twenty of the enemy's tents. They had been used by a Louisiana regiment, who, it is said, had gone home.

THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FOURTH DAY.
Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The same marked degree of interest, which was observable, on the part of citizens, at the commencement of this trial, was not abated in the least yesterday. But a few minutes sufficed, after the opening of the door, to fill the court-room almost to suffocation.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Larocque for the defence, who stated that he would consider the propositions, as proposed yesterday. He took the ground that the Constitution, having provided for no distinct arbitrators upon difficulties existing between the several States, that each State had the jurisdiction and power to employ force in the defence of their own soil, if needed. He would briefly refer to authorities to sustain this point. He admitted, that in all cases where the judicial power of the United States extended, it was supreme. He spoke of cases in which the Judiciary have no power, and in which the State had full authority. He would refer, as a support of this proposition, to the inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln, in which it was declared that the Judiciary had nothing to do with such cases as embraced in the proposition, but related to the right of the Supreme Court to finally adjudge upon national questions. The Executive also admitted that the right of *habeas corpus* could not be suspended without the sanction of Congress. Counsel referred to the opinion of Justice Johnson, 1st Wheaton, page 363, and the United States *vs.* Booth, Howard 21, to show the powers invested in State Governments. To show the results of an encroachment of the Federal Government upon that of the State he would refer to the American State Papers, vol. 21, page 6. He would also refer to a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April 3, 1809, instructing the State Senators and requesting the Representatives to endeavor to establish a tribunal by which disputes between Federal and State Governments might be amicably settled. He also cited the action of the Massachusetts Legislature in regard to the same subject, likewise the resolutions passed by the New-Jersey Legislature, and the Legislature of New-York upon the nullification ordinances. He wished to show that the acts of Congress, the decision of Courts, and the acts of State Legislatures had recognized State authority. Mr. Larocque then read numerous extracts from the "Madison Papers," relative to what constituted treason. The prosecution might attempt to answer the proposition by referring to the law which prohibits citizens or States from granting letters-of-marque, and forbids any State to engage in war with a foreign nation, unless actually invaded. This, however, did not conflict with or confirm the foregoing facts. He would refer, in this connection, to Grotius, liber 1, chap. 4, section 13, to show the extent of power invested in a separate State in reference to this point.

His next proposition was that the defendants, who were citizens of other States—those previously referred to—could not be covicted under the indictment, if at the time of the capture of the *Joseph* they believed that the political *status* of the States of which they were respectively citizens, was separate from that of the Federal States, and they thereby ceased to be citizens of the United States. They made the capture in good faith, under the authority of the commission in evidence, and supposed the Confederate States to be at war with the United States. He would not enlarge upon that particular point, but rely mainly upon the theory that robbery and piracy cannot be committed, unless committed with felonious or piratical intent.

His next proposition was, that under the state of facts existing in the States called the Confederate States, as established by public documents and other evidence in the cause, it is demonstrated that a government existed—a *de facto* government—which replaced the government of the United States in these States. Before the time of the commission of the acts charged in the indictment, the defendants were citizens of those States and were justified in submitting to their authority, and were compelled to obey that Government and support it, therefore they could not be convicted of piracy for the capture of the *Joseph*.

His last proposition was, that the acts of Congress and the proclamations of the President of the United States since the outbreak of the present struggle evidence a state of war between the Federal Government and the Confederate States, anterior to the time at which the acts in the indictment are alleged to have been committed. He referred to the decision of Judge Cadwallader to sustain this part of the proposition, also to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which was done by nine States without the consent of the other four, whose consent was necessary; and the Government of the United States went into operation a long time before two of them, at least, came in under the new Government. The counsel supported the theory of the authority of two sovereigns, and said the prisoners were in the same position of a child whose parents disagreed, and who was obliged to adhere to father or mother, and they violated no law of God or man in adhering to either.

District-Attorney Smith understood that when differences occurred between parents, the father has superior authority. Mr. Smith then submitted the charges of Judges Grier and Cadwallader, in the case of the United States against Smith, tried in Philadelphia yesterday, and found guilty of piracy under similar circumstances as those of this case.

Mr. Brady wished to know who reported the charges.

Mr. Smith replied that he had received one copy by telegraph from the United States District Attorney in Philadelphia, and another copy from an evening paper in Philadelphia, and on comparing the two copies they were found to be correct in all respects.

Mr. Brady said that, in times like these, when what was said in the papers one day was contradicted on the next day, not from any fault on the part of the Press, but from the difficulty of procuring reliable information, these statements should be taken, at least, *cum grano salis*.

Mr. Sullivan, for the defense, then put in evidence the log-book of the *Savannah*, containing the information that she took the *Joseph*, and in return was captured by the *Perry*.

Mr. Myers, for the defence, said that the circumstances surrounding the prisoners were somewhat peculiar. They were in the port of Charleston, their craft was detained by the blockade, and business was prostrated. Having nothing to do, they had no alternative but to enlist in the Confederate army or to join these privateers. Unfortunately they chose the latter course, or they would not now be in jeopardy of their lives. These men were Europeans, who had been animated with the theory that, when a rebellion assumes gigantic proportions, belligerent rights are conceded to the revolutionists. The history of all the States of Europe shows this. He would quote a few historical facts. When the Netherlands revolted against Spain, the privateers of the Prince of Orange were recognized by such nations against whom the privateers committed depredations. Another case was our own revolution. It was known to all Europeans that at the time of the revolution of these colonies England did not recognize the belligerent rights of the colonies at the time. This notion of belligerent rights in the revolution has entered into the flesh and blood of every European. The only Government and only nation that did not recognize it was despised and hated by every nation, except the United States—he referred to Russia. Russia was now friendly to this Government, not because, to quote a Shakespearean expression, "I love Rome more, but because I love Brutus less;" not out of love to this country, but because Russia hopes that England and France will interfere in this contest, and she will have an opportunity of returning a compliment to those countries. With a knowledge of these views and European theories, these foreigners now indicted under an act of 1790 should not be convicted. They saw Charleston blockaded, and they never dreamed that if they should embark in this privateer business they should be tried as pirates. Every European knew there were two kinds of piracy—a piracy by international law, and a piracy by a municipal law. He would refer as to the difference between the two, to make anything piracy which is not piracy of nations, to Wheaton, 6th edition, 185th page. Different nations regard piracy in different lights. In our country the slave trade was piracy, but that did not make it piracy everywhere. In Germany the slave trade is kidnapping, and punished as such. That this offence of the prisoners is municipal piracy, he need not say anything further, inasmuch as his friend Mr. Lord has been very distinct on that point. He thought that the theory the prosecution would offer would be that these men were apprehended upon an American bottom, and being an American bottom, they were on American soil, and according to criminal law they are protected by our law and punished by our law. But as they are foreign to this law, so is this law foreign to them. He contended that the indictment against these men was a municipal law, and they could not be convicted under it. Besides this, a great deal depends upon the theory of intent. In illustration, he said that on that morning a boy had handed him a card of advertisement resembling a bank bill, which reminded him that the circulating of similar cards of advertisement in South Carolina was punishable by fine and imprisonment, according to a law of that State made some time ago.

His only proposition was that as to those defendants who are shown not to have been citizens of the United States at the date of the alleged offence, the law is that they cannot be found guilty of piracy under the present indictment, which includes only piracy by municipal law, the ignorance of which, as to foreigners, is not *ignorantia legis* but *ignorantia facti*, therefore the defendants should be acquitted. The counsel also stated that he separated his immediate client from the rest of the prisoners on his own responsibility, for that Clark had declared that he would share the fate of his comrades, or as he (Clark) expressed it—"*Mit gegangen, mit gefangen, mit gehangen.*" (Went together, caught together, hang together.)

Mr. Brady then said that he would notify Mr. Evarts that he would contend that Congress had no power, under the Constitution, to pass the 9th section of the act of 1790. Congress had merely power to define and punish piracy, but not form new laws for crimes not then in existence.

Mr. Evarts, for the prosecution, said his propositions would be few and simple. He called attention to the question of jurisdiction which, of course, separated itself from all the features and circumstances of crime. This question of jurisprudence did not in the law connect itself with the circumstances of the crime, as going to make up its completeness as subject to jurisdiction and common law under the general principles which give the locality of crime as the locality of trial based upon principles of justice, convenience and right, as well as upon other grounds. The crime complained of had no locality in the jurisdiction of the United States. There was nothing to show that the trial should have taken place in the immediate vicinity of where the crime was committed. It was wholly for the Government to determine which of all the districts of the United States in which its courts of judicature are open, all having equal authority in the nature of jurisprudence, and all being equally suitable in the arrangements of judiciary, should be selected for the place of trial. The defendants were not invested with any such right. The language of the statute certainly gives the suitable place of trial in the alternative. It was very difficult to see what principles, either of right, or convenience, or judicial regularity, gave a different construction to the application of the statute. He understood it to have been held by Judge STORY, in the case of the United States *vs.* Thompson, that there were these alternative places of trial. This construction is suitable to the general views of jurisprudence, and the general principles of the statute. If this be so, this district is one alternative of the statute it being the district in which the apprehension was made, and there is no difficulty consequently about the question of jurisdiction. Mr. EVARTS referred to the case of The United States *vs.* Hicks, the pirate. Hicks had committed a crime upon the high seas in the immediate vicinity of our own waters, and landed in Providence, R. I. One of our officers pursued him to that State, and there arrested him, but brought him here for trial, the judicial apprehension not taking place until Hicks was brought into this district. The whole inquiry turned upon the question whether he was apprehended in that district. In considering that case he supposed the Court would recognize the fact of the alternative jurisdiction stated.

His proposition was, that no act for the prevention of piracy controlling the transmission of offenders excludes the plain term of the alternative in the statute which makes jurisdiction depend not upon apprehension merely, but upon apprehension within the district where apprehension is made, and if this be an apprehension within the general sense of the authority of the statute of the United States, then this is a suitable district of the trial. There is not any room for dispute that the first apprehension of the prisoners was within this District, but that circumstance did not displace the jurisdiction in this District. The principal argument relied upon to displace this jurisdiction, denies really that there is any alternative, or that there can be two districts, either of which might have rightfully a jurisdiction. The alternative gives to one of the two exclusive jurisdiction. Where was the *Minnesota* and what her employment at the time of the reception of the prisoners on board? She was the flag-ship of the Atlantic blockading squadron. Her whole duty was as a blockade ship at sea, in discharge of this naval service assigned her. He took for granted that the opposing counsel would not contend that the vessel pursued this voyage continuously along the coast of North Carolina and South Carolina. The *Minnesota* took the prisoners on board for the purpose of sending them to New-York by the first naval vessel that should be detached for that service. Nor did the Commander, in the interval between the capture and reception of the prisoners, ever make a district a port of landing from his vessel. He was on his course bound to no port. He was at sea. The counsel showed that, according to the sense of the statute, that this district was the legal place for jurisdiction. What was privateering? His friend had treated it as a suitable method of carrying on hostilities against nations amenable only to the laws of war. His view of it was, that privateering was the last relic of the early and barbarous notions of war—a trial of force between the nations involved and an exercise of personal hostilities by individuals of one country against the individuals and property of another. It was a law, however, which humanity had swept away. Privateers had never been looked upon as individuals entitled to the laws which protected the regular enrolled military, or those engaged in the naval service. What was the attitude of our Government? Did it recognize the right of rebellion? He would like to know if when a private individual takes up arms against the Government it did not constitute treason. Most assuredly it did; and it made no difference in point of law whether it was one man, or a body of men, or an army of men, that rebelled against the Government. He would like to know if it is to be pleaded in the name of humanity that these bold outlaws should be allowed to stretch forward a ready hand to grasp the license of war to fill their pockets with spoils? Will these men be made a sufficient barrier against public justice in the enforcement of the laws of piracy? He contended that the Constitution of the United States makes every person who levies war against it a pirate and traitor.

He agreed that there was still left under the law of nations a certain license for privateering. If this act had been done under a commission of a regular constituted government, it might have been an answer to a charge of piracy that it was an act done under the law of nations. The first requisite was that there should be a war. Second, that the privateer must have received its authority from a regular and public authority recognized as such. No judicial tribunal had a right to recognize a Government which its own Government declined to acknowledge. If, however two nations recognized as such throughout the world, sent out their privateers, their acts could not be treated as piracy. By an unbroken series of decisions of the Supreme Court, our courts always took the part and view, in contests between uncertain powers, which their own Government took. When a nation is independent, every nation must recognize it, and it had the power to make war; but when a nation was an inchoate number of States, it remained with the sense of other nations to recognize them or not. Now the case was this: A large military force dominated over part of our soil, and recquired large armies and navies to put it down. Each nation was entirely free to judge whether it would recognize the rebels as a belligerent Power, or as pirates. Although France and England had recognized the Southern States as belligerents, they had the right to declare that the peace of the world should not be disturbed under the pretence of war, and had the right to treat private armed vessels as pirates; but it rested with the Courts of law in these countries to follow the decision of the Government in this respect; such was the duty of this Court. Under the President's proclamation of the 19th of April, this Government denounced the privateers invited from all parts of the world to prey on the commerce of the United States, as pirates; and therefore this Court could not look upon the case except as the Government did. The Government of the United States still existed; the Constitution, its armies and navies, its court of judiciary, its commerce on the sea, were still in full force. The Government, by a capture by public authority, by an arrest in this district, by an indictment by a Grand Jury, and by the prosecution of a District Attorney, had presented the question to the Court whether these prisoners had committed an offence against a statute of the United States. The political aspect of the question had no reference to the nature of the crime. There was nothing yet perpetrated to overthrow the authority of the United Staes, or arrest its functions. The question was whether by the ordinance of secession of the State of South Carolina, the four men who were proved to be citizens of the United States, had become foreigners; if so, they certainly came under the eighth section of the act of 1790, and the third section of the act of 1820. Mr. Evarts contended that it was not in the nature of human affairs that there should be two sovereigns in the same premises.

The Court adjourned at this stage of the proceedings, till 11 o'clock Monday.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 301, 611, 153½, 1441, 1449, 1393, 1405, 1471, 1363, 1405, 1455, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1497. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

The Calendar Printing—Hasbrouck's Account to be Audited.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before a full Bench—Clerke, P. J.

The People ex rel. J. A. H. Hasbrouck vs. The Board of Supervisors.—This was an application for a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Supervisors to audit an account against the county, presented by the relator for about $1,400, the account being for printing the calendars of the Supreme Court, for printing and stationery for the County Clerk, and for printing blank indictments for the District-Attorney. The case was stated in the TIMES of July 4 last. The bills were duly certified by the officers in whose departments the work was done, but the Board, after the delay of a year or two, decided unfavorably to them on the ground that they were not responsible for printing and stationery for the individual uses of the clerks and officers of the county. They also said there was no money with which to pay.

The Court at Chambers allowed the writ, directing the bills to be audited, holding that there was nothing in the case to suggest the individual uses to be made by the clerks and officers of the county of printed calendars and blank indictments.

The case was then taken to this branch of the Court on appeal, where, after argument, the Court affirmed the order appealed from. The following is the language of the Court—LEONARD, J.:

The ordinance referred to cannot operate against the provisions of the statute in relation to county charges.

Where funds are not in the County Treasury to meet expenses necessarily incurred by a county officer, they must be provided for after having been audited and allowed in the next tax-levy.

The want of funds is no reason why the Board should not audit such an account, though it might necessarily delay the payment.

Court of General Sessions.

The following sentences were passed yesterday, by the Recorder, upon persons previously convicted and remanded for sentence:

Wm. Prescott, for assault and battery, Penitentiary 11 months; Philip Satter, for grand larceny, State Prison 4 years; Jas. H. Lagrange, for false pretences, State Prison 3 years; Henry Francks, for false pretenses, Penitentiary 1 year; Geo. E. Williams, for petty larceny, Penitentiary 6 months and $100 fine; Rebecca Tillman, (colored,) for assault with dangerous weapon, State Prison 2 years.

Edward Boulger, for manslaughter in second degree, (killing his wife,) State Prison 7 years.

Personal.

A year or two ago, a handsome octoroon girl was settled by her father, a Mississippi planter, at Cleveland with some old colored servants, under the guardianship of the Judge of Probate and Rev. J. C. White. The sum of $30,000 was appropriated to her support, the funds being derived from the rent of some property in Cincinnati amounting to $2,100 per annum. Owing to the depression in business, the present income of the property is only $600. The Cleveland *Herald* states that in view of this condition of affairs, the establishment has been broken up, the old servants dismissed to shift for themselves, and the girl has been taken into the family of Mr. White, who has removed to Rhode Island. The case is now before the Cuyahoga Probate Court, Mr. White having carried off the girl without previously cons

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our news from Western Virginia is generally good, but to-day it is better than good—it is the best we have received from any quarter for several days. Gen. KELLY, the hero of Phillippa, having sufficiently recovered from the serious wound received there to resume active operations, has again made his mark against the rebels. He marched from New Creek, in Hampshire County, on Friday night last, and attacked the enemy at Romney on Saturday afternoon, routing them and capturing many prisoners, together with three pieces of cannon and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels, in their precipitate retreat, took the road toward Winchester. The National loss was but trifling.

We have also highly satisfactory news from Missouri. Springfield was again occupied by the National troops on Saturday evening, and the retreat of the rebel PRICE, with his army, is thus cut off, and he will be forced either to give battle, with the certainty of defeat, or to surrender. The occupation of Springfield was preceded by one of the most brilliant achievements which have yet marked the progress of the war. Major SIGOYNE, at the head of Gen. FREMONT'S bodyguard, made a charge upon a body of the enemy, upwards of two thousand strong, drawn up in line of battle at their camp, near the town. He completely routed them, and cleared them from the vicinity, after which he hoisted the National flag on the court-house, and then retired temporarily, to await a reinforcement, which soon joined him. Our last accounts, it will be recollected, left PRICE retreating towards Greenfield, in Dade County, on his way to Springfield, while Gen. SIEGEL was at Bolivar, in Polk County, pressing forward to reach Springfield before PRICE. This he has succeeded in doing, and Gen. FREMONT has thus attained an almost incalculable advantage in position, which will no doubt soon be availed of.

Fredericktown, Mo., the scene of the recent defeat of JEFF. THOMPSON and LOWE, and the death of the latter, is also now occupied by the National forces. THOMPSON and his band were pursued by the victorious National troops for a distance of twenty-two miles beyond Fredericktown, on the Greenville road.

By the direction of the President a Commission has been appointed, consisting of Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois; Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, and HUGH CAMPBELL, of St. Louis, to examine and report upon all unsettled claims against the Military Department of the West, which may have originated prior to the appointment of Gen. FREMONT, at which time the order was issued that all money must be disbursed by the regularly appointed agents of the Government. The Commission are to meet at St. Louis, and enter upon their duties as soon as practicable. SAMUEL J. GLOVER, Esq., of St. Louis, is to act as counsel for the Government.

Reports reach us from Missouri that there is much suffering among the troops west of Syracuse. There are seven hundred sick at Otterville, and one hundred and seventy-five at Georgetown, for whom neither nurses, medicines nor other comforts are provided.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a report, from an apparently reliable source, of another attack by ZOLLICOFFER upon Camp Wild Cat, in Kentucky. It is stated to have taken place on the evening of the same day on which the first attack was made. He attempted to carry Col. GARRARD'S breastworks by storm, but was repulsed with a loss of four or five hundred men, while the National loss was only about twenty killed and thirty wounded. There is now understood to be a large National force at Camp Wild Cat, the men formerly at Camp Dick Robinson having been pushed forward to that point.

Up to a late hour last night everything was reported quiet along the entire extent of the National lines on and beyond the Potomac.

The rebel steamer *Page*, which has recently ventured out of her hiding-place in Aquia Creek, and has been cruising within circumscribed limits on the Lower Potomac, is reported to be in a rather precarious position, and may, after all be, the worst sufferer by her limited freedom. The Philadelphia Iceboat, which has a fine battery of four guns, with another steamer, ran up on Friday night past the Mathias Point Battery, and at last accounts they were stationed between the *Page* and Aquia Creek, while the *Yankee* and the *Resolute* were at Stump Neck, opposite Cockpit Point, and other steamers of the flotilla were below Evansport. It would not be surprising, therefore, to hear that the *Page* has been either captured or crippled. Our latest reports place her in Occoquan Creek, where another danger awaits her. Gen. [illegible] division constitutes the extreme left, resting on the Potomac, is gradually extending his pickets further towards that locality.

Another letter from our special correspondent accompanying the great Southern Expedition, is given this morning. It informs us that the expedition probably set sail on Saturday. On Friday, Gen. SHERMAN, who commands the land forces, ordered an experimental landing on the beach near Fortress Monroe, which was accomplished in the most satisfactory manner. A few days more, and we shall have stirring intelligence from some point on the Southern coast.

The letter of our special correspondent with Gen. BANKS' Division will furnish a definite idea of the disaster which befell the National forces on the Upper Potomac on Monday last. All the main incidents of the battle are effectively portrayed, together with the terrible events which followed it. Out of *only nineteen hundred* men who crossed the river and were engaged in the battle, there are killed and missing *seven hundred*, and wounded in the National hospitals *one hundred and sixty*.

An important order issued from the United States Adjutant-General's Office, relating to the subsistence of volunteers, prior to and subsequent to being mustered into the service, is published this morning. Rules are laid down for the guidance of all those having the care of feeding the soldiers, and certain limits as to the prices of rations, beyond which none are allowed to go. This order has been found necessary, in consequence of the exorbitant prices which have heretofore been charged in many instances. There is a restriction, also, with regard to the bands of volunteer regiments.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS has written a letter to the proprietors of one of the principal woolen mills in Massachusetts, stating that he has demand at the present time for 50,000 suits of clothes which he cannot furnish, and that when these are supplied 50,000 more will be needed. He has sent abroad but $800,000 for purchases to supply immediate necessity, and if our factories can meet the demand no more orders will be dispatched to England.

Capt. H. L. SHIELDS, of Bennington, Vt., was arrested on Thursday, charged with having carried on treasonable correspondence with the enemy. He obstinately denied the charges made against him, and promised to bring sufficient evidence of their falsity, but he was conveyed to Fort Lafayette notwithstanding. Capt. SHIELDS graduated at West Point in 1841, served ten years in the regular army, and was twice brevetted for gallantry in the Mexican War. For the last few years he has taken no part in public affairs, although it is said by his friends that he was hoping to arrange his affairs so as to assume some position in the National army.

The trial of the *Savannah* privateers was continued Saturday. Arguments were heard from the counsels on both sides. The proceedings will be resumed to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. WILEY, of the brig *C. F. O'Brien*, which arrived yesterday from Montevideo, reports that on Sept. 20, lat. 20° 16', lon. 31°, he saw the British brig *Spartan*, from Rio Janeiro for St. Thomas. The Captain of the *Spartan* reported having, Oct. 5, been chased twelve hours, in lat. 19°, lon. 47°, by a steamer, bark-rigged, round stern, which had no sails higher than topgallant sails. After being overtaken, she was boarded, but being an English vessel was allowed to proceed. The steamer had a large American ensign flying during the whole time; the officers of the steamer would not tell her name or what her business was. The Captain of the brig, on arriving at St. Thomas, was invited on board of one of our men-of-war, and seeing a painting of the privateer *Sumter* on board, pronounced her to be the same vessel that boarded him. She was very light, and could not have had much coal in.

The United States steamers *Powhatan*, PORTER, and *Iroquois*, PALMER, in search of the privateer *Sumter*, also the *San Jacinto*, WILKES, on a cruise and bound home, were all at St. Thomas Oct. 14, all well.

Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City gives us details of news from Utah to the 10th inst. The Annual Fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society took place on the 3d, 4th, and 5th inst., and was well patronized. Fifteen hundred dollars in premiums were distributed, and the exhibition of agricultural productions was very good. The Annual Mormon Conference occurred on the 6th, 7th, and 8th. The attendance was unusually full, on account of the great number of immigrants recently arrived. It was decided that the work on the great Temple should be resumed next year. During the continuance of the Conference BRIGHAM YOUNG announced his intention to send one or two hundred families to the Southern part of the Territory, where the climate is very warm, for the purpose of commencing the cultivation of cotton, indigo, grapes, figs, &c.

We have advices from San Francisco to Saturday, the 25th inst., by the Overland Pacific Telegraph. On the 21st, the steamer *Orizaba* sailed for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, having on board a million in treasure, of which $875,000 comes to this City. The markets for the week had been buoyant, with an improved business from first hands.

The Secretary of War has directed the promotion of twenty Sergeants, on account of meritorious services, to the positions of Second Lieutenants. Among them is WM. GRIFFIN, a Sergeant, who served twenty years under the heroic Gen. LYON, having shared with him the dangers of every battle in Missouri, and earned the deserved admiration of his officers for his courage and soldierly conduct. The only favor the lamented LYON ever asked from the Government was the promotion of Sergeant GRIFFIN.

The Tenth Legion, Col. VAN WYCK, was to have left Newburgh on Tuesday, but it has been found impossible to complete the arrangements for their departure, and another postponement is made.

The Cincinnati express train on the Erie Railroad, due here at 2.20 P. M. Saturday, ran into the cars on the side track, at Ramsey's, 28 miles West of this City. The switch was misplaced, and the engine turned over on its side. One passenger was injured slightly, and one brakeman was crushed between the passenger cars, and badly injured.

Col. STEELE, in command of the Forty-third Indiana Regiment which destroyed the type and presses of the Terre Haute *Journal*, on the night of the 21st, has issued an order severely deprecating the act, and offering to give the civil authorities all possible facilities for the detection and punishment of the offenders.

The notorious NED MCGOWAN, of California, was arrested at New-Orleans on the 11th inst. as a spy.

The Republican County Convention met Saturday evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and, after a session of three hours, nominated and ratified the County ticket agreed upon by their Conference Committee, and that of the People's Union Convention. The session was full and animated, but closed harmoniously, with general acclamation for the nominees.

Only one session of the Board of Brokers was held on the Stock Exchange on Saturday, but late in the day a considerable business was done on the Street, the market closing firm; United States 6s, 1881, 94 ¾ cent.; New-York Central, 77⅛ ¾ cent.

An extensive business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs on Saturday. Buyers, having English orders to execute, purchased freely. Letters from France were less encouraging, and moderate sales were made to French operators. The total sales (including resales of lots previously bought on speculation, and a very considerable amount to arrive) were 24,200 bbls. Flour, 286,000 bushels Wheat and 243,000 bushels Corn. The rise in prices was equal to 5c.@10c. on shipping brands of Flour, 1c.@2c. on Wheat and 2c.@3c. on Corn. The market closed buoyantly. Rice, Cotton and Coffee were stiffly held, but were quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Sugars, Whisky, Tallow, Hops and Raisins. Spirits Turpentine was in fair request; Common Resin more active, and Linseed Oil higher. Kentucky Tobacco was in lively demand, as were also Hides and Leather. Freights were brisker and firmer, with 556 vessels of all classes in port.

The Naval Expedition—Invasion of the Southern States.

The Naval Expedition, which has enlisted so much interest, is fairly on its way to its Southern destination. It was detained in Hampton Roads longer than was anticipated, by some of those accidents which seem to be inseparable from great and complicated enterprises of the kind, and one day was very judiciously devoted by Gen. SHERMAN to exercising the men in the difficult duty of disembarking. But all preparations were at last complete, and the squadron is rapidly nearing the scene of its intended operations.

Great hopes have been cherished of the result. We have a right to expect from it something substantial and valuable; but it is always safe to moderate our anticipations, so as not to be too much dismayed in the event of possible failure. We must certainly not assume that the Expedition is intended to capture any of the strongholds of the rebels, such as Norfolk, Charleston, or Savannah. The best defended and most carefully watched points of the South are these commercial *entrépots*. Whatever of elaborate protection has been provided against our attacks by sea, has been at these important Confederate cities.

To assail them with our fleet would be to expend at once the full strength of the expedition, reserving nothing to rally upon, in case of a repulse, but risking disastrous loss in case of defeat, in the attempt to reembark the men, the horses, and the artillery. These cities, moreover, and others of like importance, are connected by railroad with Richmond, and thence with Manassas; and reinforcements to half the power of the Confederate army could be thrown within a week or ten days, to the relief of any one of these places. Should the expedition succeed therefore, by a *coup de main* in gaining possession of one of them, it would only provoke an immediate siege and the speedy reduction of our position.

True policy seems to dictate a very different movement. The expedition is not going South, primarily, to fight a battle. It is the forerunner merely—the advance guard—of an Army of Occupation. It should effect a landing, therefore, in one of the most salubrious regions of the Southern coast, and one furthest removed from the railroad approaches of the Confederate States. It should seize and occupy the largest possible area of territory consistent with the ability to perfectly fortify the same. If water fronts could be availed of, so much the better—ten miles square would then not be too much to hold. The purpose of this would be to keep off the enemy's guns as far as possible from the sea, so that munitions and reenforcements could be thrown in, to the full capacity of the Republic, and the armies have grounds to deploy on after landing.

The army now afloat and descending upon the South must never return save as victors, with the Union restored where they have carried their arms. As soon, therefore, as they are safely landed, and the first breastworks are thrown up, the transports should return to Fortress Monroe, and receive on board as many more troops as already have sailed, and convey them to the same seat of operations. With an army of 30,000 men safely landed in the South, covering ten miles square with their forts and redoubts, right in the midst of the rich plantations of the South, and securely distant from the railroad carriage of the rebels, a base would be established from which armies of invasion could be thrown out in every direction safely, returning with prisoners and spoil. Large accretions of territory would, from time to time, fall under the control of this new Military Department. Contraband slaves would swarm into its lines by thousands, weakening and impoverishing the rebels, disrupting society, and giving to the military commanders of the Government, in the labor of these escaped slaves, tenfold increased power to extend their lines, and occupy and fortify the territory wrested from the rebel despotism.

An occupation and progressive conquest of this formidable kind is the only real and effective flanking of the rebel army of the Potomac. It goes at the heart of the rebel Confederacy, *overthrows its industry*, and thus puts out of existence all its means of self-support and all its peculiar products, by which the Confederate leaders have hoped to coerce nations into a recognition of their Government.

It is very clear that isolated attacks of our navy upon Southern seaports will of themselves accomplish no permanent good. In the language of President LINCOLN'S Inaugural, "hold, occupy and possess" the rebel territory, and so firmly plant the National power there that the combined efforts of the Confederates cannot dislodge it, and that its menacing presence shall disintegrate the social system that originated and sustains the rebellion.

To do this thing requires more than a dash at Charleston or a swoop at Savannah. It requires a cautious and deliberate policy, avoiding conflicts at the start if possible, and only moving inland when the present expeditionary force has grown on Southern soil to an irresistible Army of Occupation. Any other handling of the men and ships now attracting so deep an interest will only lead, we fear, to ephemeral results, and disappoint the nation.

A SECESSION BAROMETER.—Baltimore is a perfect barometer of the war. If you would see how the National fortunes stand, you have but to note the state of feeling and its manifestations in that divided city. Let our arms meet with a reverse—up goes the secesh mercury; let the Government show the tusks of power, and down sinks treason to the lower registers, though only to lie perdu till an opportunity comes. A fortnight ago, the Monumental City polled a splendid Union majority. But the disaster at Ball's Bluff has made treason once more rampant, and Baltimore is reported again all feverish and unsettled. Happily, while secession proposes, Fort McHenry disposes; and Gen. DIX is altogether too keen to be dixied.

The Upper Potomac—Explanation of the Disaster.

We have at last quite full accounts of the disaster sustained by our troops a week ago to-day on the Upper Potomac. There was a heavy loss of life on our part, and a lamentable scene of confusion at the river on the retreat, caused by the utterly unaccountable neglect of the officers in command to provide the means of crossing. One scow and two small boats constituted the entire provision for advancing and retreating. It seems impossible to justify such utter neglect of one of the most evident and imperative duties of an army in the field.

It seems that the crossing at Conrad's Ferry, the upper end of Harrison's Island, was intended as a feint,—and was designed to cover the crossing of the main body under Gen. STONE at Edwards' Ferry,—four miles below. On Sunday night, Capt. PHILBRICK, of Massachusetts, with twenty men, had crossed the river at this point,—pushed through the fields and woods at the top of the bluff, and followed the road to within a mile and a half of the town of Leesburgh, without finding a battery, meeting any hostile force or even seeing a single one of the rebel pickets. The natural inference was that the rebels had no troops between Leesburgh and the river, and probably none at Leesburgh,—but that they had collected all their forces at Edwards' Ferry, to dispute the anticipated passage of our main body at that point. It seemed easy, therefore, to make the proposed diversion,—and troops were thrown over the next morning, to the number of 1900, for the purpose of doing so. In the afternoon, however, they met the enemy in the woods, and from time to time saw their numbers swollen by the arrival of reinforcements, until they numbered four or five thousand men,—our little army meantime being cut off from reinforcements because we had no boats! The rebel troops, it seems probable, were brought up from Edwards' Ferry—where they saw no signs of a movement on our part,—to resist what seemed to be the only real attack at the upper crossing. Their whole force, therefore, was thrown upon Gen. BAKER and the small brigade which he commanded,—while Col. STONE crossed with the main body at Edwards' Ferry without meeting any opposition whatever. The main object of the combined movement, which was the transfer of our forces to the Virginia shore, was thus accomplished,—and possibly at a smaller loss to us than if the enemy had understood the movement better. What reasons led to the withdrawal of our forces next day from the position thus gained we are not aware.

The redeeming feature of the affair is the splendid gallantry and firmness exhibited by our men during the action. Veteran soldiers could scarcely have behaved better. The Massachusetts men and our own Tammany Regiment stood their ground nobly under the heavy and destructive fire poured upon them by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. This exhibition at the present moment is of the utmost value, and goes far towards compensating us for the heavy losses which it cost. It shows the country what we may expect from our soldiers when they come to the real engagement of the campaign. The real blunder of the whole affair seems to have been the neglect to provide boats. Our own correspondent states that, after he had crossed and found himself in presence of the masses of the enemy, Gen. BAKER asked if there were any means of recrossing the river in case of defeat. It is lamentable that the commanding officer should have been obliged to ask such a question at such a moment,—and still more deplorable that he should receive such an answer.

The Affair below New-Orleans—Our Navy Not up to the Mark.

The lying bulletin of the gorgeous HOLLINS is at length supplemented by the official report of Capt. POPE, of the steamer *Richmond*, who gives us *his* version of the naval affair at the Southwest Pass. It adds several important particulars to the intelligence received the other day by the *McClellan*. But while the glories of the Bobadil commander of "the little Confederate mosquito fleet" are considerably shorn of their lustre, the conduct of our own officers seems to have been anything but what we had a right to expect at their hands. The not very clear statement of Capt. POPE bears no other interpretation than that it was owing to the cowardice of the blatherskite HOLLINS that he did not nab our whole squadron; while a very little of the old American pluck on the part of our naval commanders would have secured the capture or destruction of the rebel fleet.

It has never been clear why the valiant HOLLINS, who, after our ships had run aground on the bar, "peppered" them so pungently from 8 until 10 o'clock in the morning, did not follow up his success, and capture the helpless vessels, or destroy them with his "fire-ships." A communication from an officer on board the steamer *McClellan*, published in our issue of this morning, furnishes information that may suggest the true theory. It seems that, on the morning of the 12th, at the time our three vessels were fast in the sand, near the head of Southwest Pass, and during the very middle of the engagement, the steamer *McClellan* arrived near the head of Pass à l'Outre. The rebels seeing her, and fearing lest they should be cut off in the rear, and so prevented from retiring up the main stream, made a precipitate retreat. It is a curious corroboration of this hypothesis, that the New-Orleans *Picayune* states that they were chased up the river by "another" steamer—though the chasing, by the way, was all in the Confederate fancy, as the *McClellan* retired instead of giving chase.

There are two other circumstances, not mentioned in the official report, but which we learn from other sources, that may have prompted the rebel retreat. It is stated by a correspondent of the Boston Exchange, who was on board the *Richmond* at the time, that while our vessels were retiring before the Mosquito flotilla, the fire-ship "drifted ashore," and could not be brought into action. It further appears that the rebel *Manassas* "turtle," or "what is it," after its exploit of running a hole into the *Richmond* with its ram—(this was during the darkness of the early morning)—was seen no more, and seems to have withdrawn to the Crescent City. Indeed, the *Picayune* of the following day acknowledges that the horn or proboscis of the turtle was broken, and her machinery disarranged. It may be that the broadside which the *Richmond* poured into her in return did the business, though it is much more likely that in the "tremendous shock" produced by its collision with the *Richmond*, the butting ram broke his own nose. There is a great difference between a common tug-boat as a ram and a ship of such vast mass as the iron-plated rams projected by France and England. It is doubtful whether such an affair as the *Manassas* would not get worse than it gave in striking one of our men-of-war.

According to present information, something very like a panic appears to have seized our officers in command. Commander HANDY, of the *Vincennes*, after the guns had been thrown overboard, gave the order to abandon the vessel, and officers and crew made their way to the *Richmond*, having first placed a *lighted* slow-match to the magazine! Capt. POPE says the fuse failed to burn out; but there is confusion in the statements on this head. Another voucher has it that the destruction was prevented by the gallantry of a junior officer, who would not give up the ship, and swore that the Stars and Stripes should not be so disgraced. One luminous streak amid so much shadow! The witness whose communication we print this morning states, moreover—Capt. POPE is silent on *that* score—that, after the rebel flotilla had retired, the officers of the *Richmond*, fearful lest the *Manassas* should again come down and renew the attack, had arranged, in that event, to leap on board the *McClellan*—to which their vessel was lashed, and which was floating free off the bar—fire the ship and get to sea if they could!

Such is the net result of all the recent developments as to the affair off the Delta of the Mississippi. Unless all our facts and all our interpretation of these facts be at fault, the affair was far from creditable to those engaged in it, though, owing to the at least equal imbecility of the enemy, but little damage was sustained by our fleet. It is due to the country that there should be a court of inquiry into the whole matter—a step which it is understood the Navy Department has already taken.

Western Virginia—The Rebels Abandoning the Contest.

The appointment of Gen. LEE, of the Confederate army, to supersede Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, who is heading the invasion of Eastern Kentucky, indicates the entire abandonment, for the season, of the rebel campaign in Western Virginia. There was abundant reason for rebel discouragement in this deserted theatre of war. Gov. WISE made a complete wreck of his reputation, not only as an upright man, but as an efficient leader, in his brief campaign in the Valley of the Kanawha. He went forth from Richmond on his errand west of the mountains literally as Saul did, "breathing threatenings and slaughter" against those he was to oppose. But he found more human nature than heroism among Western Virginians. The Secessionists did not volunteer as he expected—they did not rush enthusiastically to his standard—they did not bring their guns and their ammunition, their meal and their flour, their horses and their herds, and offer all to Gov. WISE, a free gift from Virginians on the altar of their seceded State. On the contrary, WISE'S recruits were few. They were mostly loafers and vagabonds, "lewd fellows of the baser sort," cowardly and addicted to stealing. The men of property preferred staying at home to campaigning under WISE. And as for their meat and flour, their cattle and provender, they held such articles only for sale at round prices, and did not receive Confederate scrip, even from the late Governor of Virginia, and the laureled conqueror of JOHN BROWN, in payment for their farm produce!

WISE was disappointed—then mortified—then exasperated. Before he had been long soldiering in Western Virginia he lost all control of his naturally unbalanced temper, and was raging like a madman, cursing and damning the population indiscriminately, seizing and confiscating whatever his ragged rebels needed; and he finally left the banks of the Kanawha, pursued by Gen. COX, with the flames of a burning steamboat, destroyed by him in mere wantonness and vandalism, lighting his ignominious retreat.

After WISE came FLOYD, the felon patron of the Confederate rebellion. He marched fifty miles—from Lewisburgh, the county town of Greenbrier, to the Gauley River—on his way to vanquish the enemy that had driven WISE out of the Kanawha region. His essay was a reflection on WISE'S courage or generalship, and angered the doughty ex-Governor. But FLOYD achieved nothing but a retreat from Carnifex Ferry, before the rifles of Gen. ROSECRANS. The two defeated rebels were sent sick, sorrowful, fighting, and in disgrace to Richmond to end their quarrel, and Gen. LEE superseded them both.

But the cold winds and rains of the mountains have put an end to the campaign on the Gauley. Both armies have fallen back. The Confederates are now at Lewisburgh, where they were two months ago; and Gen. ROSECRANS holds the mountain gate of the Kanawha Valley. Fifty miles separate the late combatants. There is no further need of LEE in the mountains, and he is sent to Kentucky to help subjugate a State that refused to secede.

This is ominous of hard work in Kentucky. If LEE quits Virginia, he will not leave his regiments behind. He will try to lead a column through the heart of Kentucky, effecting a junction with BUCKNER, POLK and PILLOW, concentrating at Louisville, and making that city and Cincinnati winter the combined rebel forces. Our correspondents in Kentucky unite in foreshadowing a mighty movement of the rebels upon that State. It is thought to be a matter of life and death with the rebels—involving the very existence of their cause—to break through Kentucky, reach the Ohio River and conquer their Winter supplies. The Government will not fail to defeat such attempt.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—Mr. JOHN C. RIVES, of Washington, has authorized Col. TAIT to give a monthly check for ten dollars to the wife of each member of the District of Columbia Volunteers. What a magnificent gift! Mr. RIVES is a Virginian by birth, a noble representative of the old patriotic spirit, but the other day split the [illegible] confiscated estates in Virginia belonging to two of his sons. He has taken a splendid way to revenge himself.

The Political Contest.

The political elements in the City are beginning to crystallize. As the day of election approaches, those of our citizens who are in favor of political reforms, and of sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, begin to realize the necessity of waiving all merely personal and partisan preferences, and uniting their strength in support of a single ticket.

The Republican Convention on Saturday evening, after a sharp debate, but with final unanimity, ratified the nominations for County officers agreed upon in conference with the People's Union. They go into the contest therefore with very flattering prospects of success. JOSIAH W. BROWN, their candidate for Sheriff, has two Democratic candidates in the field against him, with great personal strength and an excellent character in his favor. If Messrs. LYNCH and TWEED both remain in the field, as they are likely to do, Mr. BROWN is reasonably certain of an election. JOSEPH HOXIE, who is the candidate of the Unionists and Republicans for County Clerk, is too well known and too highly esteemed as a man and a politician, to need any eulogy; and ORISON BLUNT, the candidate for Supervisor, has proved by the integrity with which he has discharged the duties of that office hitherto, that he deserves the confidence which his nomination implies.

There is to be a grand ratification meeting held this evening at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the People's Union, at which Hon. NAT. WOLFE, an eloquent and influential Unionist from Kentucky, will make a speech, together with other gentlemen, whose names are more familiar to our citizens. Mr. WOLFE will soon return to Kentucky, to continue his efforts in the cause of the Union.

Amusements.

Mr. B. ULLMAN will take his last benefit to-night at the Academy of Music. A programme of unusual interest has been provided for the occasion. Two operettas are to be revived, "Betly" and "Les Noces de Jeannette," either of which, if is presumable, would, under ordinary circumstances, attract an overflowing audience. All the *artistes* are in the casts, and as the performance will terminate the opera season, there cannot, we think, be a doubt about the attendance. There will also be a grand concert. The *matinée*, on Saturday, was well attended, but the rain-storm interfered very seriously with the possible profits of the occasion. Mr. ULLMAN takes his last Brooklyn benefit to-morrow night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The week has rolled its round without producing anything new under WALLACK'S elliptical sun, or any changes among Miss KEENE'S "Seven Star Sons." Nor have any novelties bloomed at the Winter Garden, if we except that fraction of a passion-flower, "The Octoroon." At WALLACK'S, that most amiable villain, *Hadji Stavros*, yet officiates as King of canvas mountains and Lord of hypothetical heights; the muslin water-fall courses creakingly over artfully contrived wooden rollers, and a more substantial stream, whose silveriness is not a delusion, pours into the managerial coffers. LAURA KEENE'S wonderful "Seven Sons" continue nightly to astonish their parent and the public. A wholesome horror of Fort Lafayette has produced some wholesome changes in the text, putting Union sentiments into the seven mouths of the seven sons, who, at their first appearance before a New-York public, thought to please it by confining their conversation to the utterance of treasonable balderdash.

Having said thus much relative to the leading theatres, very little remains to be said. Our dramatists, appreciating the unfortunate condition of the country and the necessary woes the public are called upon to suffer, mercifully refrain from inflicting new plays upon them, or demanding of them to sit anew in judgment upon old ones. Even TOM TAYLOR has been silent during the past week. BARNUM'S hippopotamus has likewise preserved a friendly reticence. The Prestidigitator has departed to puzzle country schoolmasters and confuse promising pupils with the orthography and etymology of his wounderful name.

We said the hippopotamus had been silent. The silence has been an enforced one. He has been overshadowed; that masked battery of a gullet that he keeps in reserve for the confusion of strangers, has been captured; his black but benevolent muzzle has been effectually spiked. He has been overshadowed by the mighty wings of "The Angel of Midnight," a speculative goblin, which the gentleman whose motto and that of his troupe is, "We study to please," has brought forward for the delectation of the select and contented circle that daily and nightly crowds his very well-appointed lecture room.

Notwithstanding the severe storm on Saturday, there was a good attendance at the Philharmonic Society's rehearsal. The entire instrumental programme was very thoroughly practiced under the irrepressible *bâton* of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Judging by the pains taken, the first concert will be an unusually good one. The effect of so fine an orchestra in a place like Irving Hall, where every sound can be heard, and where especially the violin passages roll out with majestic splendor, will, we think, give a new impetus to classical music. The first concert of the season will take place on Saturday, the 9th of November.

Miss ADELE HYDE gave a very successful reading from the Poets, at Cooper Institute, on Friday last. The lady is a pupil of Mr. J. H. SIDDONS, Professor of Elocution at Columbia College, and evidently possesses all the natural and many of the acquired requisites for a career on the stage. It happens, to be sure, that those who begin in the concert room seldom get any further, but in the case of Miss HYDE there is a reason to hope for something better.

The new Opera House at Buffalo will be opened early in December. The lease has been secured by Mr. GRACE, and the house will be inaugurated with a season of two weeks of Italian Opera. Mr. GRACE possesses the best Opera Company in the country.

Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY will give two operatic concerts in Baltimore on Thursday and Saturday next, assisted by Signors BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI, SUSINI, MOLLENHAUER, and MUSIO. On Friday the company will also visit Washington, and subsequently pay a flying visit to Newark, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Providence, and thence to the principal cities of the West.

M. KELLER, a gentleman who seems to have composed much music, will give a grand Union Concert at the Academy of Music on Thursday next, Oct. 31. There are fifteen pieces on the programme, fourteen being the composition or arrangement of M. KELLER. Mme. JOHANNSON, Mme. VON BERKEL, Messrs. QUINT, REICHARD, MULLER and WEINLICH, with a chorus and orchestra, will assist on the occasion.

The third (and last) rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn will take place at the Academy on Wednesday next, and the first concert of the season will be given at the same establishment on Saturday, the 2d of November. HAYDN'S symphony in B flat; SCHUMANN'S symphony No. 4, in D minor, and an overture by LITOLFF, are the pieces announced for performance.

Among the recent arrivals from Europe we notice the name of Mrs. CLARA M. BEINKERHOFF, the popular cantatrice. The lady has been devoting a busy Summer to a critical examination of the various methods used in the cultivation of the voice at the leading European conservatories.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at No. 136 West Thirty-third street, upon the body of PETER STAP, who came to his death by injuries accidentally received from falling through the stairway of the new building, corner of Thirty-third-street and Seventh-avenue. Deceased was a native of Germany, 59 years of age. An inquest was held by the same Coroner at the Station-house of the Twenty-second Precinct, upon the body of BRIDGET DUNNIGAN, 37 years old, who came to her death by congestion of the brain, caused by falling, in some manner unknown to the jury.

...Another Rousing Gathering of our Men —What Gen. McClellan Thinks of Them— Col. Baker's Funeral, etc.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

It excites novel sensations in one leap at once from a quiet home on the banks of the Hudson, environed with all its autumnal beauties, into the vortex of preparations for a great battle. As the train approached Washington, the tents, apparently of sentries, pitched here by a deep cut, and there on a bluff shaded with pine trees, with the camp-kettle suspended over a cheerful fire in front, carried me back to old camping days in the forest. The gray twilight, however, and the drizzling rain, gave a sombre aspect to the surrounding scenery. Soon fields, covered with the white tops of army wagons and tents of thickening camps, and crowds of horses, standing with drooping heads in the rain, forced on me the stern reality that I was on the "edge of war." It was hard, however, to get the mind to settle down to the terrible fact, for when in the early dawn I was awakened by the clear strains of a cavalry bugle, I thought for a moment, in my half-dreaming state, that I was back in the vale of Chamouni, and it was the shepherd's horn I heard as he led his flocks to their green mountain pasturages. The fact is the nation is, yet in this half dreaming state, and does not fully comprehend the fearful truth that it is in the midst of breakers, struggling for life. Of course the talk of the hour here is of our repulse at Leesburgh. The people have naturally been surprised that so little reliable information could be obtained respecting it. The truth is, the whole affair is mystified on purpose. You will have various accounts and explanations, all, however, ending with the stereotyped one, "we were overwhelmed by numbers." This last was made to me by an officer whose position of importance gave his remark great significance. I wished to reply that the explanation partook of the nature of a confession. But cover it up as you will, the simple truth is, "some one has blundered." The movement was deliberately planned and carried out, and to tell us that it failed because we were taken by surprise, is, to say the least, not satisfactory. A single flat-boat and a skiff, one would think, were insufficient means of transport with which to convey reinforcements, in case of urgent need, across a river whose current at that point rushed along at the rate of six miles an hour. An officer, who was present at the battle, informs me that this cumbersome flat-boat brought back every trip about as many dead and wounded as it carried over well soldiers. That in the hurry and rush of defeat such a crazy concern should get upset, as it did, carrying men and howitzer to the bottom, is not strange. It is idle to ask why a temporary bridge was not thrown across before the movement was attempted, or, at least, boats collected. The blunder has been committed, and defeat encountered, and it only remains to retrieve it as soon as possible. The enemy were hid behind stumps and trees, and poured in a withering fire upon our troops' mowing them down with frightful rapidity. That our men behaved gallantly, the telegraph has long since told you. McClellan was delighted with their bearing, but still more gratified at the *morale* of the men after the defeat. They told me at headquarters that he had made special mention of this. And well he might; for troops that show good courage and resolution at the close of a terrible beating, a commander may well be proud of. With an army of such soldiers, on anything like a fair field, he never will be beaten. It is a test that few men can sustain. If the report of the evolutions which took place under fire is correct, it is worth noting; especially the transfer of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment from left to right in perfect order, while in full retreat, and pressed by a victorious enemy, is certainly one of the most remarkable events that has occurred during this war. Their Colonel must have had unbounded confidence in them, or he never would have dared to have given the order. The oldest veterans can do nothing better than this. Such conduct is the last point of perfection reached by veterans after thorough drill, combined with long experience in the field of battle. I should have said, without the least hesitation, that the order for such a movement, while in retreat and under fire, to any volunteer regiment which had been only a few months in the field, would have been equivalent to an order to "break ranks." If the report be true, I doubt not the fact will receive honorable mention at the proper time. Such an example is worth more than the mere looker-on would at first suppose. It is most suggestive, and sets one thinking.

Of course, everybody is on tiptoe with excitement respecting the great forward movement to take place in a few days, about which there is no concealment, from headquarters down. "A great battle is at hand," is in everybody's mouth. This is the settled belief in all, from those "nearest the throne" to the retailer of rumors in the street; yet, though alone in my opinion, I do not quite believe it. That our army will advance I have no doubt, but it seems to be generally conceded that the rebel leaders have abandoned entirely all idea of offensive movements, and adopted a defensive policy. If this be true, every consideration of military prudence would keep them from risking a decisive battle. Acting on the defensive, they can expect only to repulse an attack, without any intention of following the advantage up; whereas a defeat would be total ruin. They tell me, in reply, "We will force a battle." But this is easier said than done. Knowing thoroughly every inch of ground, they can select each position to be taken in succession beforehand, and the result will be a battle of positions dragging its weary, endless length along. This, it strikes me, must be the course that will be pursued, if it is true that the defensive policy has been adopted. We must, however, wait and be patient. The trouble with our people from the outset has been, expecting all the time a final blow to be struck, which should end the vexatious war. The idea of winning by slow approaches and gradual, steady pressure, has never entered their minds. But they must come to it. War is not ended by one throw of the dice. Eating out the substance and exhausting the life of a Nation is not a process that can be carried on by steam.

To-day has been the funeral of Col. Baker. The ceremonies were not very imposing. One hardly feels like criticising the conduct of one over whom the grave is closing. If his courage outran his prudence—if in the excitement and daring of the moment he disobeyed orders and hazarded an unequal engagement, most dearly has he paid for his fault. Let the brave sleep quietly. As I looked on his form, wrapped in the colors of his country, I could not but reflect on the adventurous life he had led. To-day a poor boy sitting at the handloom in Philadelphia—to-morrow trudging on foot over the West in search of a livelihood—and soon appearing on the arena battling his way to success with such men as Douglas and President Lincoln. Casting aside his hard-earned honors at the sound of the war trumpet, he is lost from sight only to reappear on the smoking heights of Cerro Gordo. With the return of peace, winning all his honors back again, he is yet too restless, too intensely active to be content with the monotonous movements of organized settled society, and goes to California. Still adventurous, he pushes on to Oregon, where his resolute will, energy and ability make him so conspicuous that he is sent to the Senate. Upholding the Government by his eloquent tongue so soon as it was assailed by arms, he again drew his sword and fell, where everybody knew he would fall if slain at all, in front of his regiment cheering on his men. To such a man a violent death in some form is almost inevitable.

His uniform was exhibited, and showed what a target the enemy's sharpshooters had made of him. It was covered with blood and mud, and pierced with balls. One had gone through his hat into his head, another through his side, and another near his heart, and so on—each planted with a precision which showed that only one was needed to do the work.

Last night I took a drive with "Lee" back of Washington to see some of the encampments. On every side one is astonished at the vast preparations that are going on. It seems as if the whole District outside the city bounds was turned into an encampment. Here the Rhode Island Artillery was in full exercise—there troops from Utah were going into barracks—cavalry regiments galloping over the rolling fields, and every slope white with tents—met the eye at every turn. Tomorrow, if it is pleasant, I expect to visit the "sacred soil of Virginia." It is said to be worn out but it is fast getting fattened with the blood and bones of American citizens. H.

THE AFFAIR BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

THE CRUISE OF THE McCLELLAN.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF AN OFFICER ON BOARD.

Having been repeatedly asked for a report of the cruise of the *S. S. McClellan*, and our assertions of the fact that we were of some practical use being dimly and very vaguely hinted at in the official report from the mouth—not of the Passes,—I have concluded to give you a succinct account of our doings for the last six weeks.

The United States Army transport, *S. S. McClellan*, with provisions, bound for the Gulf stations, under the command of Capt. Alfred G. Grey, late commander of the steamships *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, left New-York Sept. 8, and arrived off Fort Pickens Sept. 19, having touched at Key West and Tortugas on her outward passage.

At first we anchored almost within stone's throw of the fort. After remaining thus near for three nights, it was deemed best that we should proceed out and anchor during the night under the guns of the *Colorado*, then at anchor off Pickens. The time here passed with monotony, varied only by our picking up our anchor and running up to the fort in the morning, landing our provisions and returning to our anchorage in the evening; and from the 19th of September to the 9th of October, we got under way fifty-five times.

On the morning of the 9th, the attack was made on Wilson's camp. I make no mention of this, for you have received many and variously-tinged reports thereof. I see a true and unprejudiced one in the report of Col. Brown, in this day's Times. I add only this: Had order No. 1 from Col. Brown,—viz., that the *McClellan* should take on board 100 marines from the *Potomac* and shell the Island, or land the marines, as seemed most practical—not received the addenda from the Captain of the *Potomac* that we should take him in tow, I strongly suspect we should have covered ourselves with glory, and the enemy with water. I wish to be understood in regard to the desire of the Captain of the *Potomac*: he wished to fight—and the only way he had of taking a chance therein, was by our towing him in. Of this am I certain. He showed a desire for an engagement. Of the subsequent repulse of the enemy you are aware. I hasten to my new business.

On the evening of the 9th, Col. Brown, judiciously deeming it proper that Fort Pickens should rejoice in the presence of at least one United States naval steamer, dispatched Capt. Grey to the mouth of the Mississippi with dispatches to Commodore McKean. We reached the Southwest Pass on the morning of the 10th, communicated with the flag-ship—thence we were ordered to Ship Island to communicate with the *Colorado*. We spoke the *Colorado* the same day, and arrived back off Fort Pickens on the evening of the 10th.

The *Niagara* had already arrived, and the *Colorado* came in on the morning of the 11th, Commodore McKean having informed Col. Brown that the little steamer *Ivy* possessed a pesky long rifled gun, with which she was went to annoy the fleet at the head of the Passes, and inasmuch as our people had no gun which could shoot thus far, he either hinted or requested a couple of rifled guns, which should shoot at long range, and thus disturb and ruffle the leaves of the hitherto unruffled *Ivy*. And in passing allow me to say, that although botanically considered the ivy is a creeping plant, nautically viewed it is a running one, for every time the little *Water Witch* has pursued her she has run as fast as possible toward the city. The result of the consultation of the Commodore and the Colonel was the following, viz.: The *McClellan* should take on board the guns and run up to the *head* of the Passes, and hand over to the fleet the two rifled guns.

Agreeably with this order we left Pickens on the eve of the 11th, and arrived off Pass à l'Outre on the morning of the 12th. Supposing, of course, that the fleet was at the head of the Passes, and knowing he would save much time and distance, Capt. Grey concluded to go up Pass à l'Outre. After passing up some way he heard firing towards the head of the Passes—at first rather slow. After running further up it seemed as if some ship was firing by broadside. I suppose this to be the case, as it corresponds with the time the *Richmond* and *Vincennes* grounded.

About this time we overhauled a boat containing a gentleman and two boatmen. We hailed him and ordered him on board. We were now within a mile of the head of the passes. To us it seemed as if the fleet had made a stand, and that the *Ivy* and three other small boats were retreating. Our prisoner, who is the Surgeon to the pilots at the various stations along the river, informed us that our conjecture was true—that the fleet had been attacked during the night by the bullemerang, or *Monassas*, and fire ships and *Ivy, et cetera*; that the fleet at first had dropped down the river, but now they had made a stand, and that the rebel steamers were retreating. We little thought then that the *Richmond* and *Vincennes* were aground, and unable to go to sea.

To this conclusion have I come: The enemy seeing us coming up Pass a L'Outre, and fearing they would be cut off from the main river, being then in the S.W. Pass; left the S. W. Pass—not through fear of the *Richmond* or *Vincennes*, for why should they fear either, both being fast in the mud?—and knowing that even when in good health and excellent ports, not either could catch them,—but I apprehend that it was the fear of being cut off in the rear which necessitated their retreat.

Being now a short distance from the head of the Passes, and seeing the rebel vessels about to enter the river; having 200 barrels of prime gunpowder loose in the ship, belonging to Fort Pickens, not knowing the strength of the rebels, and desirous of placing our guns on some of the fleet steamers, we left Pass à L'Outre for the S. W. Pass. Here we arrived about 2 P. M., and found the *Preble* safe outside the bar; also a prize schooner. The *Water Witch* and the storeship *Nightengale*—she being fast ashore inside the bar—were first; the *Richmond* ashore, in good position for fighting, having broadside bearing up the river. Further up the Pass lay the *Vincennes*, deep in the mud, in bad condition for fighting, having only two guns in position. Capt. Grey at once passed over the bar, and communicated with the *Richmond*. We were at once ordered to attempt to pull the *Vincennes* out of the mud. We pulled at her until dark, and then repaired to the *Richmond*, and inasmuch as the *Richmond* feared the *Manassas* would be down that night, we were ordered to lash the *McClellan* alongside—to have everything ready to cut our lines. Should the *Manassas* come down, it was arranged that the officers and crew should jump on board the *McClellan*, blow up the *Richmond*, and we should get to sea if possible. But *Manassas* was "joined to his idols" and came not. Morning came, however, and with it a relief to anxiety.

About 7 A. M., exerting all our force, and assisted by the *Richmond* herself, she being a screw-steamer, she was extricated from the mud. I notice in the report of the *Richmond* that no official mention is made of the assistance rendered by Capt. Grey, of the *McClellan*. I think this must be a mistake. However, Capt. Grey has a private letter of thanks from the Captain of the *Richmond*, of which, I trust, a copy will be given you. After the *Richmond* was once more afloat, we were ordered to remain by her until after she had passed outside the bar. By this time our rifled guns had been placed in position on the *Richmond*. Not being a military man, and judging from the position she took, I suppose an attack was feared in our rear seaward, from the navy of the South.

After the *Richmond* was well out of the Pass, the *McClellan* was again sent to the *Vincennes*. The *South Carolina*, Capt. Alden, having opportunely arrived, we both—the *McClellan* and *South Carolina*—after working from 8 to 12, succeeded in liberating the *Vincennes*. Of the mighty doings on board this ship, I shall not speak. Time will determine those worthy of credit. As soon as the *Vincennes* was afloat, we cut loose all our lines. She made sail, passed down to the *South Carolina*—which had parted her lines just before the *Vincennes* swung loose. She took the *Vincennes* in tow, and soon she was outside the bar.

We remained up the Pass to pick up some small boats belonging to the *Vincennes*. While engaged in this the *Ivy* made her appearance at the Pass. The *McClellan* was the last to leave the Pass. I can assure you the *Ivy* did not fire, and is not a very formidable looking craft.

About 1 P. M., we spoke again the *Richmond*, and were ordered to try to haul the *Nightingale* off. We worked at her until dark, but could not start her. During the night we were lashed alongside another ship, where every one was prepared to jump on board of us, and try to escape. I have sometimes thought it very strange, that we of the *McClellan* were not prepared to board either of the other ships in case we had been struck. We were of no account, I suppose, or the bullemerang was not after us.

On the next morning, having carried away all our lines, having broken all our bits, and having no place to make fast, we reported ourselves ready to return—to Fort Pickens. Having at last done as much as we contracted to do, we left the Southwest Pass. In due time we arrived at Santa Rosa. On hearing of the affair at Southwest Pass, the flag-ship *Niagara* immediately went thither to straighten up affairs. On the same day of our arrival at Pickens we were ordered home with dispatches. After touching at Key West and Tortugas, we arrived at New-York on the 24th.

S. C. R.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. POPE.

United States Steamer Richmond, Southwest Pass of Mississippi River, Oct. 13, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report: At 3:45 A. M., Oct. 12, 1861, while the watch on deck were employed in taking coal on board from the schooner *Joseph H. Toone*, a ram was discovered in in close proximity to this ship. By the time the alarm could be given, she had struck the ship abreast of the port fore-channels, tearing the schooner from her fastenings, and forcing a hole through the ship's side. Passing aft, the ram endeavored to effect a breach in the stern, but failed. Three planks in the ship's side were stove in about two feet below the water line, making a hole about five inches in circumference. At the first alarm the crew promptly and coolly repaired to their quarters, and as the ram passed abreast of the ship the entire port battery was discharged at her, with what effect it is impossible to discover, owing to the darkness. A red light was shown as a signal of danger, and the squadron was under way in a very few minutes, having slipped their cables. I ordered the *Preble* and *Vincennes* to proceed down the Southwest Pass, while I covered their retreat, which they did at about 4:50 A. M. At this time three large fire rafts, stretching across the river, were rapidly nearing us, while several large steamers and a bark-rigged propeller were seen astern of them.

The squadron proceeded down the river in the following order: First, the *Preble*, second, the *Vincennes*, third, the *Richmond*, fourth, the *Water Witch*, with the prize schooner *Frolic* in tow. When abreast of the pilot settlement, the pilot informed me that he did not consider it safe to venture to turn this ship in the river, but that he believed he could pass over the bar. I accordingly attempted to pass over the bar with the squadron, but in the passage the *Vincennes* and *Richmond* grounded, while the *Preble* went over clear. This occurred about 8 o'clock, and the enemy, who were now down the river with the fire-steamers, commenced firing at us, while we returned the fire from our port battery and rifled gun on the poop, our shot, however, falling short of the enemy, while their shell burst on all sides of us, and several passed directly over the ship.

At 9:30 Commander Handy of the *Vincennes*, mistaking my signal to the ships outside the bar, to get under way, for a signal for him to abandon his ship, came on board the *Richmond*, with all his officers and a large number of the crew, the remainder having gone on board the *Water Witch*. Capt. Handy before leaving his ship had placed a lighted slow-match at the magazine. Having waited a reasonable time for an explosion, I directed Commander Handy to return to his ship, with his crew, to start his water, and, if necessary, at his own request to throw overboard his small guns, for the purpose of lightening his ship, and to carry out his kedge with a cable to heave off by. At 10 A. M. the enemy ceased firing, and withdrew up the river. During the engagement a shell entered our quarter-port, and one of the boats was stove by another shell.

I have this morning succeeded in getting this ship over the bar. The *McClellan* and *South Carolina* are using all exertions to get the *Vincennes* off. The *Nightingale* is hard and fast ashore to the end of the bar. I have succeeded in reducing the leak of this ship so that our small engines keep the ship free. This is only temporary, and the ship will have to go to some place and have three planks put in. I have received rifle guns, and placed the 32-pounder on the forecastle and the 12-pounder on the poop. Could I have possibly managed this ship in any other way than keeping her head up and down the river, I would have stopped at Pilot Town to give battle, but this was found too hazardous, owing to her extreme length. The attempt was made, but a broadside could not be brought to bear without running the ship ashore. I then concluded, as advised, to start for the bar, and trust to the chance of finding water enough to cross.

In narrating the affair of the river, I omitted to state that the ram sunk one of our large cutters, and a shot from the enemy stove the gig.

I am pleased to say that the *Vincennes* is afloat, and at anchor outside on my starboard quarter. Assistant-Surgeon Robinson, from the *Vincennes*, is ordered to temporary duty on board this ship. Assistant-Surgeon Howell, condemned by survey, will return in the *McClellan*. The Master of the *Nightingale* will deliver 50 tuns of coal to the *McClellan*. This, together with what I will take out, will, I trust, lighten her so that we can haul her off. Very respectfully,

JOHN POPE, Captain.

To Flag-Officer Wm. A. McKean.

THE NEW-ORLEANS "TURTLE."

In a stray number of the *Picayune* of the 12th inst., there is an editorial article, from which we extract the following:

"The first trial of the *Manassas* has shown it capable of destroying any vessel upon which it can be brought to bear, and that it is impenetrable to gun shot of very heavy metal. If it is the *Vincennes* which lies on the bar a wreck, the *Manassas* has, with one stroke of her prow, run down a sloop-of-war of 700 tons and twenty guns. She may possibly be got off, but the deadliness of the strike of the *Manassas* is not the less proved. * * * If the *Vincennes* be a loss, the owners of the *Manassas* will, we believe, have done a nice thing for themselves."

In another part of the paper, it acknowledged that the ram or proboscis of the "turtle" was broke, and that her machinery got disarranged in the action, and that the *Richmond* and another vessel chased her up the river.

A Card.

The attention of the public having been called by a printed hand-bill signed J. Alston Marsh, to a matter of difference between that individual and myself, I deem it proper to state the following facts:

In April last, when the Seventh Regiment of this City, in the ranks of which I had many very dear friends, left their homes to defend Washington, it came to my knowledge that J. Alston Marsh had publicly stated that he hoped the regiment would be cut to pieces before it reached Washington, and had also used language in the highest degree derogatory and insulting to that corps.

I immediately called upon J. Alston Marsh, and demanded a proper retraction and apology, whereupon he promptly signed the following paper, under a threat of personal chastisement, in case of refusal:

"Having on the 19th day of April, 1861, uttered certain disrespectful and insulting language respecting the Seventh Regiment, of the City of New-York, and having been called upon by Mr. E. L. Livingston to make instant reparation therefor, under the penalty of immediate personal correction, I do hereby retract the language used, and humbly apologise to the said regiment for the same. (Signed,)

New-York, April, 1861. J. ALSTON MARSH.

On the 24th of June last I was called upon by a brother of "J. Alston Marsh" for a copy of the above retraction and apology, which I furnished. I heard nothing more of the affair until the 22d of the present month, when I received the following note through the hands of a gentleman whose name I think it unnecessary to mention:

E. Lewis Livingston, Esq.—*Sir:* The gross insult offered me at your hands on the 20th April last, admits of but one construction. Unless the paper surreptitiously obtained from me be delivered up, and a prompt apology made in writing, I demand that satisfaction due one gentleman from another. My friend, Mr ——, is authorized to make all necessary arrangements. I am, yours, &c.

(Signed) J. ALSTON MARSH.

New-York, Oct. 22, 1861.

In reply, I wrote to the bearer of the above as follows:

New-York, Oct. 24, 1861.

Sir: In April last it was known that, on the occasion of the march of the Seventh Regiment to defend the National Capital, Mr. J. Alston Marsh employed, publicly, insulting and derogatory language with respect to that regiment, coupled with expressions of his hope that its expedition might prove disastrous and discreditable.

In the absence of the corps I called upon Mr. Marsh and demanded from him a retraction and apology in writing, which he gave, and there the matter as between him and myself then terminated, and at that point of final settlement has it remained till the present time.

Under date of the 23d inst., through your hands, I have received a note signed by Mr. Marsh, the purport of which is to recall the retraction then signed by him, and apparently to restate his position, then taken and held during the whole interim from April to October.

I cannot consistently accord to Mr. Marsh this privilege.

The retraction and apology as validly constitute a fact as did the original offence, and the whole affair is much too long at rest to be now revived as a ground of personal difference.

I know my position in the former matter too well to allow it to be surrendered at this late day.

On that ground of quarrel, therefore, I respectfully but peremptorily decline all correspondence, and herewith return to you the letter of Mr. Marsh.

For yourself, personally, I have only to say that these facts are furnished for your own information, together with the assurance that there is no intention of discourtesy towards yourself.

I am your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. LEWIS LIVINGSTON.

In answer to this, I received the following from the bearer of the original communication:

New-York, Oct. 26, 1861.

Sir: I received your note dated yesterday, returning inclosed the one that Mr. J. A. Marsh had sent you through me.

Mr. Marsh regrets the answer you had thought proper to give, and since you decline to give him the satisfaction which he demanded, or to adjust the matter, as is usual among gentlemen, he reserves to himself the rights which your refusal gives him, and will act as he may deem best under the circumstances.

I have at the same time much pleasure in assuring you that, for my own part, I appreciate fully and cordially reciprocate the gentlemanly consideration which, personally, you have extended to me.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

——.

E. Lewis Livingston, Esq.

The above is a full and explicit statement of the affair. Any comment I deem unnecessary, further than to say that I have taken this course because I look upon this "J. Alston Marsh" as beneath notice from any one, and as unworthy of anything but scorn and contempt.

E. LEWIS LIVINGSTON.

New-York, October 27, 1861.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Changes among the Police.—The Police Commissioners have made the following appointments, viz: Louis F. Tice, patrolman for the Third Precinct; Wm. H. Parsel, for the Fourteenth; Hugh C. Kelly, for the Twentieth; John H. Congdon, Eighteenth; Livingston Wandell and Alfred W. Knapp, Twenty-fourth; Michael J. Cullen, Twenty-first; John Bromtley, Thirtieth; Henry L. Reynolds, Seventeenth; Michael McGrede, Seventh; John H. Smith, Fourth; James McGrady, Twenty-eighth; George E. Hyatt, Seventeenth.

Dismissals.—Edmund D. Requa, of the Third Precinct; Thomas Walsh, of the Fourth; Edmund J. Earle, of the Twenty-first; Jonathan A. Lyon, of the Eleventh; Daniel Wylie, of the Twentieth, and Adam Gondan, of the Thirtieth.

Resignations.—John S. Hewson, of the Third, and George Smith, of the Third District Court.

Promotions.—Wm. J. Loudon, to be Sergeant of the Seventh Precinct, and John Major, to be Sergeant of the Eighteenth Precinct.

Reinstated.—Wm. Hays, of the Twentieth Precinct.

Large Fire in Hackensack.—On Friday the large hardware and grocery store of Richard P. Terhune, in Main-street, Hackensack, was, together with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is from $3,000 to $4,000, upon which there is an insurance in the Hudson Mutual Insurance Company for $2,000. The fire communicated to several other buildings that were considerably damaged. Mr. Terhune, in his attempts to save some of his property, was quite severely burned.

Artists' Exhibition.—The second annual exhibition of the "Artists' Fund Society" will open in a few days, at the gallery in the Studio Building, No. 15 Tenth-street; and judging from the specimens already sent in, will be in no way inferior to the exhibition last year. The Secretary of the Association, Mr. Vincent Colyer, will continue to receive contributions to the exhibition at No. 105 Bleecker-street, up to the 6th prox.

The Slaver Buckeye.—The examination in the case of Erastus H. Booth, charged with commanding the bark *Buckeye* on a successful slaving cruise to the coast of Africa, was concluded yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. Erastus C. Benedict, Esq., summed up the case for the defense, and G. P. Andrews, Esq., for the Government. The opinion of the Commissioner will be rendered on Tuesday.

Death from Scalds.—A child three or four years of age was accidentally scalded to death at No. 398 Hudson-street, last evening. The Police of the Ninth Precinct gave notice to the Coroner, who will hold an inquest to-day.

Arrivals in the City.

Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island; Capt. Calhoun, of the U. S. Navy; Col. Berdan, of the "Sharpshooters," from Washington; Mayor Hatch, of Cincinnati; Rev. Mr. Healy, of London; P. Strachan, of London, and D. T. Irish, of Montreal, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commander Armstrong, of the U. S. Navy; Capt. J. C. Duane, of the U. S. Engineer Corps; Charles Sholl, U. S. Engineer, from Tortugas; W. S. Parrott, of California, and E. R. Mudge, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

Col. Thomas Adams, of Roxbury, Mass.; Capt. H. E. Colby, of Harrisburgh; Lieut. C. Parker, of the United States Army, and Samuel Downer, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Jas. A. Gallagher, of Philadelphia; Geo. Hartsoff and G. Vandervelt, of the United States Army; Wm. Mervine, of the United States Navy; Chas. D. Poston, of Kentucky; W. B. Sheiden, of Penn Yann; Col. G. C. Buckles, of Kentucky, and Lieut. M. V. B. Lewis, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Douglas Irvine, *attaché* of the British Legation; A. Baiff, Arthur Boyd and Chas. G. Spencer and lady, of England, and Lieut. Borlace, of H. B. M.'s ship *Racer*, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieut. P. C. Johnson, of the United States Navy; S. G. Hand, of Maryland; J. D. Thompson, of Boston, and Geo. Frith, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Isabella Hinckley, from Albany; Capt. Haworth, of England, and Wood Gibson, of England, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fire.—At about 6 o'clock Saturday morning, the house of Patrick Curlew, corner of Elizabeth and Richard streets, Red Hook Point, was entirely consumed, with most of its contents, by fire. Mr. Curlew's loss is estimated at $2,500. He is insured for $1,500

An Astonished Baker.—A baker on Hamilton-avenue, opened a barrel of flour a few days ago, and in the centre of it discovered a good-sized bombshell, all charged ready for use. For what purpose it was placed there is involved in mystery.

Drowned.—A man, whose name is unknown, was drowned in the East River, at the foot of Joralemon-street, Saturday night, while attempting to board a barge, of which he had charge. The body was recovered yesterday.

New Regiment.—A public meeting will be held in the Odeon, (Eastern District,) on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a new regiment for that section of the city.

Eleventh Ward.—A meeting is to be held this evening, at Macomber Hall, to sustain the People's Union nominations. J. C. Smith, Esq., and Hon. H. C. Murphy will be among the speakers.

Burglary.—On Saturday night, the house of Rev. S. M. Haskins, No. 91 South Fifth-street, Eastern District, was entered by burglars and robbed of clothing and other valuables to the amount of $75.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

The only Sewing-Machines that are of any practical utility, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are those which make the Grover & Baker stitch and the lock stitch. Various styles of both kinds can be seen at the establishment of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway.

A Shape that Satisfies the Eye, Tasteful mountings, superb finish, and the old moderate price, are the characteristics of the piquant and dashing Fall and Winter Dress Hat for gentlemen, just brought out by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

Chabannes—Clark.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, B. Jules Chabannes, of France, to Virginia A., daughter of Ralph Clark, Esq.

DIED.

Cox.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 26, Geo. Washington Cox, son of the late Jameson Cox, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Postley, No. 68 West 32d-st., without further invitation.

Parker.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 26, of diphtheria, William Brown Parker, son of Isaac B. Parker, of Burlington, N. J., aged 43 years.

His friends, and those of his father-in-law, the late Henry W. Hills, and of his brothers-in-law, F. L. Johnson and John B. Marie, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. Hills, No. 36 Bedford-place, Brooklyn.

Wood.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 26, John A. Wood, Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of Oscar Coles, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

Thompson.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 27, after a short illness, Estelle Cyrene Thompson, youngest daughter of Aaron N. and Rebecca Thompson.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 630 Greenwich-st.

Lumbard.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 27, after a lingering illness, Michael N. Lumbard, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 Mulberry-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Ward.—In South Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 26, Wm. E. Ward, son of John S. and the late Catharine A. Ward.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., South Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Darling.—In Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 26, William S. Darling, an old resident of this City, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, William A. and Samuel E., and of his son-in-law, George L. Wood, are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of William A. Darling, No. 96 Lexington-av., New-York.

Davis.—In Greenpoint, on Sunday morning, Oct. 27, after a lingering illness, John Davis, Jr., aged 29 years and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and Greenpoint Division No. 99, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 Noble-st., Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Meredith.—In Waddington, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, Gertrude Gouverneur, second child of Morris Meredith, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Elkins.—In Nantucket, on Thursday, Oct. 24, Mrs. Susan Elkins, mother of G. B. Elkins, aged 80 years.

Osborn.—At Black River, Honduras, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, Elizabeth, beloved wife of James Osborn, in the 34th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 561.—Oct. 26, 1861.
44, 34, 58, 59, 62, 31, 70, 10, 18, 45, 46, 61.

Kentucky, Class 562.—Oct. 26, 1861.
58, 51, 24, 74, 70, 32, 41, 30, 49, 71, 13, 67, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEW-YORK
KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ORIGINAL AND STANDARD OIL.

PATENTS OF 1854 AND 1855.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

At prices greatly reduced, and to command the market.

Packed in Cans and Cases for Export.

KEROSENE is now offered at a price so very low that dealers and consumers will not hesitate to give it the preference over the many explosive and adulterated oils lately introduced in the market.

THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY are the exclusive proprietors of the trade-mark "KEROSENE," the right to which has been sustained by the Courts, and injunction granted. Its infringement will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted.

COZZENS & CO.,
Dépôt, No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one o the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children, will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say: Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it,—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS,
ONE, TWO AND
THREE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION as chambermaid by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waiting-maid; has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A woman, of middle age, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; understands French work, and does so readily in style; best of City references given and required. Apply at No. 67 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 223½ Bowery, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; has lived seven years' City reference, a situation as cook in the first class; makes excellent pastry, bread, all sorts of meats, poultry and game; wages, $8; does up washing in style. Also, by a competent parlor maid; has the care of the silver and dining-room. Wages, $7. Call at No. 206 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; 3 years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 2d floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands meats, game, soups and desserts; understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Call at, or address No. 338 Broadway.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, &c., and is a good bread baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 39 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook and baker; willing to do plain washing, if required; best of City references given. Apply at No. 67 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, who is highly recommended, and fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker; can wash and iron handsomely; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread; no objection to general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at 23 State-st., between Columbia and Furman-sts., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a middle-aged Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker. Good City reference. Call at No. 12c Chilton-place; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted, by a faithful, competent and highly-recommended servant, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; has lived 4 years with a Brooklyn family, to whom she refers. Any lady wanting a neat, efficient and obliging servant will please apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; is a good baker of bread; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 73 West 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl; can do general housework and plain cooking; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, as active, clean and competent woman to cook, wash and iron; she must be a good baker. Call at No. 62 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., for three days, from 8 until 1.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper or to wait on an elderly or invalid lady, or as nurse and housekeeper; can have the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 153 East 28th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND COOK.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable woman, Protestant, either in City or country, whose husband is gone to Europe; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker; has no objections to do washing and plain ironing, and can give satisfactory references as to capability and honesty. Address, for two days, M. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation, by a respectable girl, to do general housework, or cooking and baking and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 38 West 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; does up linen, fine washing, and French fluting, in the best style; or will do chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse; has been a nurse for many years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand if required. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, in the Fancy store.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, who lost her baby, five days old, wishes to get a baby to nurse at her own house; she can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 53 North 5th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do sewing neatly, or would do light chamberwork and sewing. Would not object to travel. Best of City reference. Call or address MORSE, No. 350 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a very competent Spanish girl, who understands all kinds of family sewing; is a neat hand at cutting and making children's clothing, shirt-making, embroidery, &c.; speaks English and French fluently; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 413 6th-av., north of 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork, and be otherwise useful; can give the best of reference; has no objection to leave the City; wages $8 per month. Address A. C., Union-square Post-office, for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A TIDY young woman, who is neat in her habits, a situation as first-class waitress, or would take chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; has best City reference. Call till suited at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has lived in the best of families; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a capable young woman, as waitress; is willing to do chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 26 13th-st., near University-place.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses, in Europe and America; is not afraid of hard work; is a most thorough groom and good steady driver; can milk if required; has no objection to make himself generally useful to his employer; has the best City reference from gentlemen in this City. Address, at No. 219 Bowery, in Mr. Callen's dry goods store; for E. L., or call, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 41 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable, sober, honest, industrious man; is kind, smart and active with horses; is a careful, steady driver; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a respectable Protestant single young man, American, of long experience in the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good and careful driver, and kind and obliging; will make himself useful; will milk if cow, if required; understands the care of a furnace, if required. Can come well recommended. Address at No. 50 4th-av., harness and saddlery store, C. W.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended from his last place, and has unexceptionable City references. Any commands for J. M. left at No. 883 Broadway, or Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who can produce seven years' recommendations from one place; will be found obliging, and willing to make himself useful at anything; would keep a small place in order, if required, and go at moderate wages for the Winter. Address, J. J., No. 204 East 31st-st., second floor, back room, or Box No. 137 *Times* Office, as above.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as waiter in a hotel, or as assistant porter in a store or office; will be found willing and industrious in any way; good references given. Address M. R. M., Box No. 217 *Times* office.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, an elegant penman, wishes a situation where the services of such a person may be desirable; also, understands book-keeping; can furnish good recommendations. Address C. P. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AGENCY WANTED.—THE AGENCY OF SOME property wanted, by the subscriber; best of references given as to capability and honesty; also, good domestics procured. HENRY MAXWELL, No. 342 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WHO will assist in the washing. City references will be required. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 105 5th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, and to do the chamberwork of a small family going to Washington. None need apply but one that can give the best City references. Call at No. 11 University-place, from 12 to 2.

DRESS CAP MAKERS WANTED—IMMEdiately at No. 12 Gay-st., near Jefferson market; fine dress cap makers and tarleton cap makers; also, a few good headdress makers. JAMES THOMAS, No. 12 Gay-st., between Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

WANTED—FOUR GIRLS TO TRAVEL TO EUrope and California with families, 2 clerks for grocery stores, stewardess for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

LAUNDRESSES.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES the washing of a family to do at her own residence; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can do French fluting; terms extremely moderate; best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, HAVING NO family, would take a child to board, and give it a mother's care; she does washing and fluting in a superior manner; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF I. Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient: the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. Rent moderate. For particulars, apply to H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises. CHAS. H. RUGGLES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Dépôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 Sough-st., New-York.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber will offer for sale that valuable homestead farm of the late PHILIP TEAL, deceased, situate adjacent to the village of Rhinebeck, containing about 104 acres of land. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, with all the necessary farm buildings in good order. There is a fine apple orchard of excellent fruit, and other choice varieties of fruit upon the premises. There is also eleven acres of woodland, in addition to the above, lying about two miles distant.

If the above property is not sold at private sale previous to the 31st day of October next, it will then be sold at auction, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, upon the premises. Terms made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, upon the premises, or of A. WAGER, at the village of Rhinebeck.

ROSETTA TEAL, Executrix.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM OF twenty to fifty acres in Westchester or Dutchess Counties; the full amount paid in cash. Call up stairs in house No. 769 8th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, THE DEsirable stone front high-stoop house, No. 128 East 45th-st., near 3d-av. All improvements; hard wood stairs and blinds throughout, and one light of glass in each sash in the entire front: only $1,500 down. Also a similar house, No. 201 West 55th-st. Price, $7,500, and $1,000 down. Apply soon, as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop house, with water, &c., delightfully situated in South Brooklyn, with a part of the furniture if desired; or an arrangement would be made by which a quiet family of three or four adults may secure the comforts of a home, with an exclusive parlor, if desired. Address Box No. 848, Post-office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

A LADY, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE best instruction in music, will give piano and guitar lessons. Apply at No. 155 East 32d-st.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. FULL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS DESIGNS now ready.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
UNDER GARMENTS READY MADE, or made to order—prices moderate.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—MUCH BELOW usual prices!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS—LARGEST STOCK in the City—cheap.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, and housekeeping goods of every description, AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS SILKS. A LARGE VARIETY OF CHOICE FALL STYLES now ready.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS from auction, including many desirable styles in plain and fancy.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS. IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS., MERINOS, de laines, wool plaids, ottoman velours, &c., including several large lots JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 261 to 267 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT EMBERSON'S, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND-ST. and 6th-av., received from auction the finest quality of Paris Kid Gloves of the celebrated makes of Josvin, Ballard & Rouillon, of Paris, with embroidered backs, rosettes and buttons, in all colors, at 75 cents and 88 cents. A fine assortment of Real Lace sets, Veils and Laces, rich bonnet and sash Ribbons. Also clearing out a lot of silk hair Nets at 12 cents, worth 31 cents.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,
HOODS, SONTAGS,
SILK AND MERINO UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND MITTENS,
BAY STATE RIBBED WOOLEN HOSIERY,
UNION DRESSES,
CLOTH AND KNITTED GAITERS,
GAUNTLETS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS,
POLISH GAITERS,
KNITTED SHIRTS,
SHETLAND FALLS,
INFANTS' BOOTS.
BALMORAL HOSE FOR SKATING.

A large, choice, and entirely new variety of the above goods, at popular prices, will be found at UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY,
Offers to gentlemen a large variety of FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS, In styles and prices without competition,
SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
KID, CALF, BUCK, AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS made to order,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS, Drawers and Socks,
UNION RIDING BELTS,
SCARFS, TIES,
ROBES de CHAMBRE, UMBRELLAS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
SUSPENDERS, &c. &c.

CLOAK AND SHAWL STORE. THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
Square and Long Broché Shawls, 25 per cent. below the cost of importation; Stella and Saxony Plaid Shawls, daily received from auction. New Styles of Cloth and Beaver Cloaks, the best for the price in the market.
At Nos. 108 and 110 Sixth-av.
C. G. HOOK.

304. IMPORTANT TO LADIES. 306.
WINTER CLOAKS
For popular trade.
GEORGE CAREY
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY 28th inst., a large collection of
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
FROM $8 UPWARDS,
Which are worthy the particular attention of the ECONOMICAL PURCHASER,
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
304 and 306 CANAL-ST.,
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

AT NO. 375 BROADWAY.
THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
Now offer great inducements.
500 CLOTH CLOAKS, at $2 75, worth $6.
ELEGANT BLACK CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS,
At $8; worth $12.
At $10; worth $14.
At $12 50; worth $16 50.
At $15; worth $20.
LYONS VELVET SEAL SKIN SILK PLUSH,
And all other leading styles, equally cheap.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
And FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction, and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS, at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY.
LADIES' MERINO AND SILK UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES SILK, MERINO AND COTTON HOSE.
MISSES' AND BOYS' WHITE, GREY AND FANCY WOOL HOSIERY.
LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORAL HOSE.
MISSES' AND BOYS' MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
HOODS, SONTAGS, GAITERS, MUFFLERS,
AND
KID, SILK, AND WOOLEN GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, MITS, &c.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN MONDAY, OCT. 28,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS,
200 Boxes NEW FALL HAT RIBBONS, 1s. a yard—none better in the City at 2s.
200 Boxes FALL HAT RIBBONS, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., a yard—much less than cost of importation.
FROM CASH AUCTIONS.
LARGE INVOICE OF FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 8s., $2 and $3.
Also, INVOICE FINE JACONET BANDS, CLOSING AT 4s.—splendid goods for the money.
FULL LINE BALMORALS, all the desirable colors.
FULL LINE LADIES' UNDER LINEN, very low.
JOB LOT FINE EMBROIDERED do., much less than cost of importation.
JOB LOT FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS, LACE CURTAINS, &c., 5 per cent. less than cost of importation.
COMPLETE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.
COMPLETE STOCK of Hosiery and Gloves.
COMPLETE STOCK of Ladies' and Gents' Merino under wear.
FINEST STOCK of FRENCH FLOWERS, HEADDRESSES, RUCHES, &c., in the city.
BEST KID GLOVES in the City, 63 cents a pair.
I have sold the same make for three years, giving perfect satisfaction. R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS, GLOVES,
HALF-HOSE, SUSPENDERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS, FLANNEL TRAVELING SHIRTS,
MERINO, LAMBS-WOOL AND SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
A large and complete stock of first quality goods at the lowest market rates.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

200 PIECES PLAID AND
CHINTZ PRINTED ALL WOOL DELAINES,
At 37½c. cents per yard.
Will be offered on Monday, Oct. 28.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

150 PIECES 4-4 BROCHE
EPINGLINES,
At 75c. per yard,
(Value $1.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
NEWEST PARIS STYLES IN VELVETS, TRICOTS, BEAVERS AND CLOTHS,
Manufactured expressly for the City trade,
AT THE BROADWAY CLOAK STORE,
NO. 503 BROADWAY.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BELOW COST.
One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of Ladies Rich Furs, must be sold regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson's Bay Sables, Mink, Marten, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., &c., in Circular Cloaks, Talmas, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. The whole of the entire stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused, the proprietor retiring from business. This opportunity will not again appear before the public, therefore an early call is respectfully requested at the old established Patent Fur Muff Emporium, P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.
N. B.—We are selling our Misses' Furs at $1 per set.

BOLD STROKE, AT NO. 379 BROADway, CORNER WHITE-ST.—An Importer's stock of men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, or any other way to get it into cash, at prices never before heard of in this line of trade. Fine 4-ply linen collars at 10 cents; the new style of scarf, called "Figaro" or "bat-wing," at 50 cents; immense lines of ties at 5 to 50 cents; hosiery, shirts, under clothing, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c., all at half price. No one goes out of here crying "humbug." The goods are to be sold at what they will bring.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
In the price of
RICH SILKS.
Silks at $2 50, reduced to $2.
Silks at $3, reduced to $2 50.
Silks at $4, reduced to $3.
Silks at $5 and $6, reduced to $4.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
Two Thousand Pairs of LACE CURTAINS,
In new and elegant designs, varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLINS and VESTIBULE LACES,
Of every description, at
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

PLAID SILKS,
AT 50 CENTS—WORTH 75 CENTS.
Brocade Silks at 75 cents, worth $1.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
A large and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Also,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

DRESS GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES,
Received per steamers *Arabia* and *Etna*,
Will be offered at RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, Oct. 28,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition
Their Fall importation of
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES OF MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING DRESS GOODS
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MME. ROULLIER AUGIER, No. 324 4th-st., one block west of Broadway, just received from Paris a select assortment of Valenciennes, embroidered and fancy sets, made up in the latest and most elegant style. Also, a fine assortment of real lace sets, Pelerines, Coiffures, Barbes and Flouncings, brocaded and plain Silks, elegant designs, choice styles; celebrated Paris Corsets always on hand. Dresses made up, as usual, in the best manner, in the well known style of this house, at very reasonable prices.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.
FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices to ensure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

HUNTING WAISTCOATINGS.
EMBROIDERED BLACK WAISTCOATINGS.
CEVATIAN WOOL VESTINGS.
RICH PLUSH WAISTCOATINGS, in mixed mode, and plaided white centres
VERY STYLISH.
(Ex steamer *Etna*.)
Will be offered on MONDAY, by
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
No. 57 Walker-st.

CENTRAL PARK RIDING CORDS, FOR TROWSERS.
Will be made to order, in our usual well known style of excellence, at very moderate prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY, Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.

NEW STYLES IN WAISTCOATINGS, STREET COATINGS AND TROWSETINGS,
(Ex steamer *Etna*,)
Will be opened on TUESDAY,
F. DERBY & COMPANY, Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE, 6th-av., cor. 28th-st.
Just received, an invoice of new ribbons, Paris flowers, ruches, dress linings, embroideries, laces, hosiery, gloves, parasols, sun umbrellas, linen bosoms, linen handkerchiefs, all kinds; white goods bleached and brown muslins, dress linings, straw bonnets and lining silks, corsets, hoop skirts, ladies' ready made under linen, all kinds small wears, gent's furnishing goods.
WE DO SELL CHOICE GOODS VERY CHEAP.
Very best kid gloves, 63 cents.
Very best corsets, $1 a pair.
Very best hoop skirts, 3s. to 6s.
Very best paper cambrics, 8 cents a yard.
Colored cambrics, 6 cents, worth 8 cents.
Very best cotton flannels, 18.
Very best needles, 3 cents a paper.
Very best pins, 3 cents a paper.
1,000 pairs ladies' silk gloves, fleecy lined, 18 cents.
1,000 doz. linen napkins and towels, $1 a dozen.
8,000 cambric collars, 25 to 50 cents, worth 75c. to $1.
JOB LOT RIBBONS, very cheap.
Ribbons just received from auction, suitable for the present season.
FLOWERS—Fine Paris flowers, in all the bright colors—fine styles.
4,000 black lace veils, 20 cents to $1 50; these veils are from auction and a very cheap lot.
Goods from auction every day very cheap, at the Cheap Store, on 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
N. B.—Ladies' French yokes, 16 cents, worth 25 cents.

BARGAINS, EXTRAORDINARY, IN PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
The American war has been telling severely on the French and English manufacturers, enabling us to purchase embroideries REGARDLESS OF MANUFACTURERS' COST.
1,500 French and Scotch Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c. and 75c., just half the original prices.
500 French Jaconet Sets, 75c., $1, $1 25; regular prices, $1 75, $2 25 and $3.
550 French Embroidered Swiss Sets, $1, $1 50 and $2; regular prices, $2, $3 50 and $4 50.
400 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Laces, $4; regular price, $8.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

500 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, All Wool and Choice Designs, ONLY $10 EACH, (worth $18.)
300 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, At $5 each, (value $8.)
Also,
GENTS' SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC ALL WOOL TRAVELING SHAWLS, At equally low prices
A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 PIECES MANCHESTER AND PACIFIC DELAINES, New and choice styles, At 18¾c. per yard.
Also, A splendid line of New style French CHINTZ PRINTS, Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish their POPULAR STOCKS OF SILKS, At 75c. to $1 per yard.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
We have now open for inspection, A SUPERB STOCK OF FINE FRENCH CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS, PALETOTS, SACQUES AND FRENCH BASQUES, All entirely new styles. We have also on hand an immense stock of BLACK CLOTH SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, At $6, $6 50, $7, $7 50 and $8 each.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS, 56 inches deep, for $5 and upwards. Children's Cloaks all sizes.
We guarantee our prices fully 30 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st. stores. W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS (NEW styles) just opened.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs, much below regular prices. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12 1-2 cents. Scarlet and army yarns, trimmings, hair cord, at SHEPHERD'S Thread Store, No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., block above Fifth-avenue Hotel.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."
INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN VOICE!
SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS,
AS
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.
A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.
For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

STEINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT.

may be made in 6 % cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
PURCHASED BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 302 of the Laws of 1850, and as amended by Chapter 301 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water.

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be payable on the first day of November, 1863.

Such proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the name whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the time of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadian cities, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 52 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Polls opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and close at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OCTOBER 22, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS CALWELL and al. against THE UNITED STATES STEAM SUGAR REFINING COMPANY and others.—In pursuance of an order, made in the above cause by the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1861, all the creditors of the defendants, the United States Steam Sugar Refining Company, are hereby required to exhibit their claims against said Company, to me, on or before the first day of April, 1862, to James K. Hill, Esq., the Referee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the validity and amount of such claims, and who are the owners of the same, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York. And all persons who shall be found to be owners of claims against said Company are hereby required to come in and be made parties plaintiffs in this suit, or be precluded from all benefit of any final decree which shall be made in this suit, and from any distribution of the property and effects of said corporation, which shall be made under any decree in this action. Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1861.

FRANCIS B. DYCKERS, Attorney for plaintiffs,
JAMES K. HILL, Referee, No. 44 Wall-street, New-York.
s30-law6mM

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—SARIAH LAWRENCE against FRANCIS SNYDER.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of Dutchess County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at the office of Cole & Swan, No. 263 Main-street, in the City of Poughkeepsie, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, with interest from Jan. 1, 1854, besides costs.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Aug. 30, 1861.

ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in said Dutchess County Clerk's office, on the 27th day of September, 1861.

s30-law6wM ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.

ap8-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY MORGAN and MATTHEW MORGAN, Jr., retiring from business. The remaining partners, MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN, will alone sign the firm's name in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN,
HENRY MORGAN,
M. MORGAN, Jr.,
EDWARD MORGAN.

MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN will continue business as heretofore under the firm name of M. MORGAN & SON.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN,
EDWARD MORGAN.

COAL.

COAL.—PEACH ORCHARD, LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN, warrantad to be genuine articles, at lowest market price from yard—50 cents per ton less from boats. Also, English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel, of best qualities, at current rates.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE
OF SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

by Edward Schenck, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 29th and 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, at his salesrooms, No. 158 and 157 Broadway. Great sale of the most superb fancy goods, comprising a very large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES, DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods. The goods will be on exhibition on Monday, at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small expense.

HENRY B. HENRY, Jr., Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE.
STERLING SILVER PLATE, &c.,
PURCHASED AT A COST OF OVER $25,000!

On THURSDAY, OCT. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 49 WEST 34TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of Edmon Blankman, Esq., Executor of Jane A. Blankman, deceased. Catalogues will be ready and may be had, together with cards of admission to view the furniture, two days before the sale, on application at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,
AT AUCTION, AT No. 3 BROAD-ST., (near Wall,)
ON MONDAY, (this day,) at 11 o'clock.
By A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS IN THE TWELFTH Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estates of Frederick Pentz, William Pentz and John Pentz, deceased. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 363 lots of ground and gore lots in the Twelfth Ward, known as the Pentz estate, situate as follows, viz.:

TENTH-AV.—41 lots, on both sides of 10th-av., from 138th to near 141st-st., including 10 corners.

NINTH-AV.—81 lots and gores, on both sides of 9th-av., from 137th-st. to near 143d-st., including 20 corners.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—7 lots and gores on 137th-st., between 9th-av. and old Kingsbridge Road.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—41 lots and gores on 138th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—96 lots and gores on 139th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH-ST.—69 lots and gores on 140th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.—16 lots and gores on 141st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-ST.—8 lots on 142d-st., east and west of 9th-av.

A large number of gore lots, without fronts, in several of the blocks above enumerated.

The sale of the whole will be absolute and unreserved to the highest bidders. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years. For particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to C. J. & E. DEWITT, Esq., No. 88 Nassau-st., or to P. T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, No. 25 Nassau-st. Maps at the auction room.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT CHINA WARE, LARGE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—D. D. CAULKINS will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, all the contents of the large dwelling-house No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; solid rosewood parlor suites in plush, velvet and satin; oil-paintings, mirrors, lace and satin window-curtains, rich rosewood centre and side tables, Turkish easy chairs, oak dining-room furniture, rich China tea sets, silver and glassware, ivory table cutlery, beds and bedding, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchenware, &c., &c. The above sale is positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock, on the premises No. 150 Water-st., the entire stock of Messrs. GROSSINGER & WIGAND, by order of the Assignee, without reserve, consisting of German, French and Hungarian wines, viz: Hilanye, Egri Kohanyai Soprony, Szekszardi, Budai, Somloi, Budai, Pesti, Chateau la Rosa, St. Julien Haut Sauterne, Chambertin, Green Seal Burgundy, Lanbenheimer, Nierensteiner, &c. Also, a valuable lot of sweet and dry tokay, together with the office furniture and store fixtures.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

SOUTH BERGEN, TWO MILES FROM JERSEY CITY FERRY.—To be sold on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, six plots of ground, containing eight lots, in the neighborhood of schools, churches and markets, commanding a splendid view of the Bay, and in the vicinity of the handsome residences of George Gifford, Esq., and others. Horse cars from Jersey City every ten minutes.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer,
Exchange-place, Jersey City.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Oct. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City, Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see Herald, Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 31.

A. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction, the property of a gentleman leaving the City. On this day, MONDAY, at the residence of Lemuel Clark, No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, viz.: Seven-octave pianoforte, drawing-room suites, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, oak dining-room furniture, &c.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1,000 CASES Boots and Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a choice line of Fall goods direct from manufactures, to which we would invite the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., the 29th instant, for furnishing by contract:

Seven hundred and fifteen thousand feet Lumber, of the following dimensions:

615,000 feet 4-4 com. cullings (1-inch boards.)
100,000 feet 6-4 com. cullings (1½-inch boards.)

And two hundred and eighty-five thousand feet Scantling, of the following dimensions:

50,000 feet 3 by 6—16 feet long;
35,000 feet 3 by 6—16 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—14 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—10 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—12 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—16 feet long.

To be delivered in Washington City, D. C., within thirty days after closing the contract.

No proposal received after 12 M., the 29th inst., will be considered.

Bidders or their duly authorized agents are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

Each proposal to give the full address of the bidder.

Ample security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant, or for other reasons.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Lumber," and addressed to D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster and Colonel, &c.

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A MERCHANT, A WIDOWER, 38 YEARS of age, of most respectable position and connections, possessed of property not at the risk of his business, and who can establish for himself the highest character for moral worth and correctness of habits, and who is of a most affectionate and loving disposition, is desirous of making the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady of not over 30 years of age, with a view of making her his wife. She must be of respectable family and position, educated, amiable and affectionate, and of prepossessing appearance and ladylike manners, a good housekeeper, economical, fond of home and home comforts, and possessed of some property of her own, and which shall remain under her own control. This advertisement is sincere, and all communications will be honorably treated. Address RICHARD MUNN, Post-office, New-York.

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Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c., &c.

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DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

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N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

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SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOPING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

PERHAM'S GRAND EXCURSION
TO WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND FORTRESS MONROE.

Four days more for starting.

For particulars see advertisement in New-York *Herald*, to-day.

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Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
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Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, lend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
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The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE NEW UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COSMOPOLITAN,

A. C. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 93 West-st.,
Or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
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These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

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JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC

Full Particulars of the Disaster of Monday.

Additional Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

The Fearful Odds Against the National Forces.

How Col. Baker was Killed, and Who Killed Him.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

I have already sent you a hurried account of the battle of Monday, and some of its incidents. From the statement of those engaged with the enemy, and from personal observation, I am enabled now to furnish you additional particulars of the highest interest.

Company G, California Regiment, Capt. LOUIS BIRRAL, crossed at Conrad's Ferry about 2 P. M., taking the route by Conrad's Ferry. They left camp at daylight, but were obstructed in the march along the canal. The only transports were two scows, capable of carrying forty men each. It took two loads of all these boats, occupying about an hour to get over. The shore where the landing was made was a heavy clay, and the rise of the hill very rocky. There was no regular path.

Capt. BIRRAL led his Company into action at 2½ P. M. His position was in the centre of the opening. The enemy were strongly posted in the woods, which in front were very dense. He posted his color guard ten paces in front of the line, and opened upon the enemy in the thicket.

A perfect shower of balls rained from the invisible enemy, whose position could only be known by the smoke of their guns. Their aim was low, striking our boys in their feet and legs. The men made good use of GRIFFIN'S six and twelve-pounder howitzers, which were placed on the right, and kept up the fire briskly. The original party in charge of the guns was shot away, and Company G, with the assistance of Col. WISTAR and Col. COGSWELL, placed the heaviest gun in position. This was 4 o'clock P. M.

After the fight had progressed some time, Gen. BAKER became evidently convinced that it was a hopeless contest, and addressing Quartermaster YOUNG, who was acting as his Aid, asked him if there was any means to recross the river, beside the boats on which they had come over. Mr. YOUNG replied, "There is nothing." The General answered, "Then let us do all we can, and die bravely." Addressing the men he said, "I will not ask you to go where I do not lead." Three cheers greeted the General's remark. He stood with his right hand in the breast of his coat, and was continually in front of his command. He said, "Fire low, boys, and fire steady, keep cool, and don't get excited."

A large force of the enemy were discovered advancing upon a double-quick through an open lane at the left of the ground, when the gun was wheeled in that direction, and fired. As the smoke of the gun blew away, a wide opening was observed in the enemy's ranks. They then made a charge from the front, and the enemy were again driven into their covert, after they had advanced to within five feet of our colors.

The firing from the right had now nearly ceased—only an occasional stray shot from persons posted in the trees to pick off the officers. At this juncture, a person, wearing a gray jacket and blue pants, appeared, riding a dark brown horse, and beckoned with his hand to the Union forces, saying, "We are friends; come this way, boys." Firing instantly ceased for two minutes, Gen. BAKER and the Assistant Adjutant-General saying, "Cease firing; you are shooting your own men." The next moment Gen. BAKER said, "Soldiers, there is JOHNSTON on the left; give them a volley."

By this time the enemy had flanked us on the left. The Adjutant-General inquired "Who are you," addressing his inquiry to the flanking party. He was answered, "We are Confederates, you Yankee sons of b——s." This confusion arose from the fact that Gen. BAKER had posted Company A as a skirmishing party on the left. The order was then given to charge, and the Unionists pressed into the woods on the left, but they met an overpowering force and fell back.

A very tall man now stepped from behind a tree, and, with a revolver, fired at Gen. BAKER, within five feet of his person. Six discharges were made, and nearly all the balls entered the General's body. He fell on his back, partly against a tree, and died instantly. The rebel who had shot the General then sprang forward, and was in the act of taking his body or stripping off his sword, when Capt. BIRRAL ran forward, placed his revolver at his ear and shot him dead.

A heavy volley of musketry followed, which drove the boys back. Acting-Adjutant HARVEY said, "Soldiers, who will volunteer to rescue the General's body?" Capt. BIRRAL answered the summons, and was followed by Sergt. JAMES CLARK, Lieut. JOHN MURRAY, private STEEHAN and a half dozen others. They raised him up, and bore him from the field. Three or four of the rescuing party were shot in the act and fell, but succeeded in taking the General's body safely across the river.

Capt. BIRRAL resumed command of his company, and the fight went on half an hour, when the firing ceased. Capt. BIRRAL spoke an encouraging word to the color-bearer, and as Company D had lost their officers, and had no one to lead them, he offered to take command. They followed into the edge of the woods, charging with the bayonet. A strong reinforcement of the enemy, however, arrived at this moment, and drove them back, and they retreated in good order down the hill. Every wounded man was removed from the field, and the commanders were the last to leave.

The retreating soldiers met a boat-load of about 40 men coming over the river, but seeing that the day was lost, they hesitated to land, although they had nearly reached the shore. Some of the party waded in and jumped on board the already heavily-loaded scow, which was capsized about twenty feet from the shore.

A shower of bullets was coming down the hill, and their muskets had already been thrown overboard. Those who could swim struck out for the island shore whilst the more timid endeavored to swim back. The larger proportion of the boat's company, however, are believed to have sank at once. Those who remained on the shore were taken prisoners immediately. Among them were Adj.-Gen. HARVEY and, as is supposed, Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment.

Capt. BIRRAL was now concealed some 200 yards to the left, and witnessed the firing of the rebels upon his retreating men—many of whom were shot while swimming, and sank to the bottom. He remained there nearly half an hour, in company with the Color-bearer, and Corporal JAMES BLACK, of Company G. They then swam across. Just as they landed, Capt. BIRRAL received some slight wounds in his arm and side.

The firing on the island was just as severe as on the field. The rebels certainly fired at the hospital—at the wounded—at persons in the river—into the thicket, where the Union men were supposed to be concealed—and kept up their firing until about 9 o'clock P. M.

No braver men ever confronted an enemy on the field. The rebel officers themselves declared they thought we had a much superior force, and asked at one time, "Where are all your men?" On being answered that they were all engaged, he said, "Why, if we had known that, we could have eaten you all up."

The presence of the two pieces of artillery caused the rebels to think that we had a large reserve. This no doubt protracted the fight. At a time when our men were fairly used up, Capt. BIRRAL took off his cap and called for cheers, crying out that reinforcements were at hand. This fearless conduct kept the rebels in constant check, and looking to the rear.

Col. COGSWELL, who is supposed to be a prisoner, fought with great courage and gallantry. The command devolved on him after Gen. BAKER fell, and well did he sustain his position.

Col. WISTAR was wounded in the left cheek, but stood his ground, cheering on his men, until his right elbow was shattered. His sword fell to the ground, but he coolly picked it up with his left hand, and was assisted to the rear.

A Captain of the Fifteenth Massachusetts was seen to come down to the river, and offer his gold watch to any one who would assist him to swim across, declaring that he would rather die than be taken prisoner. No one was able to accept his offer and he jumped in, and, after a brief struggle, sank to the bottom.

Private PETER FARNEY, of Company G, thinks he was the last man who swam from the river bank opposite the field of battle. He states that as near as he could judge, from eighty to a hundred soldiers lay wounded and helpless on the bank.

STATEMENT OF CORPORAL PIPER.

Corporal FREDK. PIPER of Company P, First California Regiment, was wounded in the right hand, and when he reached the river he plunged in with his clothes on. Five or six men sank beside him; their outcries were terrible. "My God!" "Oh, oh!" "Help!" were heard from all parts of the river. He swam with one hand for fifty yards, and struggled on, he hardly knew how, until he reached the opposite bank.

To go back: Mr. PIPER remained concealed behind a rock, a clump of bushes protecting him from view, until 12 midnight. During this time he saw the enemy's pickets, and heard them challenging our men who struggled, one after another, into their lines. In response to the question "Who goes there?" he often hears the answer, "a friend in distress." These, he supposes, were our men who went in to deliver themselves up. At midnight the enemy rallied some two or three hundred men, and discharged a deadly volley among the bushes where our men were concealed. Eighteen or twenty men fell killed or wounded. A few moments of quiet followed, and the demand from fifty voices was heard, "Surrender." They answered, "Don't fire, we surrender." "Fetch that regiment here," was then demanded by a rebel officer, at the same time he commanded our men to "lay down their arms and come out." At this a large number rushed to the river bank and plunged in. "Come back, come back, you Yankee sons of b—s," was the next exclamation, followed by another volley and straggling shots at the men in the water. A large number were heard to give one outcry of distress and sink. The dead and wounded, in large numbers, lay scattered along the shore, and remained there through the night.

Reinforcements to the enemy were arriving at the place all night, shouting and singing as they came. Mr. PIPER says that Gen. BAKER stood beside his regiment, coolly encouraging them. The men lay flat on the ground for half an hour, the fire of the enemy going over them, but a great many rebel pickets or sharpshooters were stationed in the trees, and shot the men on the ground and picked off the officers. To clear the woods they charged with the bayonet. The first battalion yielded slightly, but were soon met by another regiment coming up behind, who delivered their fire over the shoulders of the first, while the bayonets were interlocked. They were not over ten yards distant, and out of the hundred and fifty of our men forty were shot down. The remainder of them fell back and lay down on their faces, receiving the volley of the whole regiment.

Gen. BAKER at this time saw an officer, whom he supposed to be JOHNSTON, riding a white horse, and asked for a pistol. As a private was in the act of handing him one, he received his death wound and fell. The enemy rushed forward to obtain his body but they were met by a dash of our men, in obedience to an officer's command, and a momentary struggle followed to obtain possession of the brave man's body. As a rebel officer stooped to clutch it, he fell, pierced by a bullet, and a bayonet pinned him to the ground. The Adjutant-General, who had run forward, exclaimed, "Handle him tenderly, men, I have lost the best friend I had in the world."

The sun was now quite low, the woods to the west casting their dark shadow over the bloody scene. Overwhelming reinforcements continued to strengthen the rebel army, who were well sheltered by the woods and rifle pits. Our men were shot down faster than they could be sent across by the scows. The Commander had fallen in sight of the whole lines, casting a gloom over the struggling ranks; the day was evidently lost. Fighting had been going on in an irregular way for two or three hours, while the enemy poured well-directed volleys from full ranks upon our scattered and demoralized forces. The cannon were spiked and thrown down the hill. The wounded, who lay scattered over the encouraged the men in every possible way to continue the fight, but it was useless to do so, and the officers all being shot, wounded or made prisoners, the Unionists retired down to the edge of the river, which was only some fifty yards distant. Here, exhausted and hopeless, they awaited some opportunity to cross, looking at their friends who stood in large numbers on the opposite shore, who could render no assistance.

AFFAIRS ON HARRISON ISLAND.

First Lieut. MAT. SMITH, of California Regiment, Company P, left the island on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. There were then holding the place about 2,000 men, consisting of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, a portion of the Tammany Regiment, 600 strong, the Rhode Island and Ninth Regiment Batteries, and a regiment of New-York Rifles. The wounded had all been removed during the night. Capt. RITMAN, of Company D, California Regiment, Col. DEVEREUX, Lieut. SMITH, Col. BAXTER, of the Philadelphia Zouaves, aided in removing them. Two died in the hospital, and were buried near by. Their names I could not learn. The rebels invited our men across to carry away the wounded. A number were brought across and sent to Edwards' Ferry, and thence to Poolesville.

A notice was sent from the rebel lines, under a flag of truce, for our forces to evacuate the island in six hours. It must be confessed that they have a good position from which to enforce the mandate, being situated on a bluff more than fifty feet above the river level. We shall hold the place, however, until driven out. The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and a portion of the Ninth New-York State Militia Battery occupy the tow-path opposite the island.

The following is the report, as it now stands, of the first battalion of BAKER'S California Regiment. It may be modified for the better hereafter:

	Men.
Total engaged, eight companies, say	780
Killed (so far as known)	8
Wounded	34
Missing	272
Commissioned officers dead, Lieut. H. S. D. WILLIAMS, of Company A, who fell on the field at the head of his men, with musket in hand	1
Commissioned officers missing	8

All who escaped swam the river. Many arrived at the camp having on nothing but a pair of drawers.

Four hundred arms and accoutrements were delivered to this command, and were either broken up or thrown into the Potomac to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Color-Sergeant VANSANT, of Company P, acted with great gallantry. He was always in front of the lines, proudly bearing aloft his standard, which was riddled with balls. The staff was cut in two, but he gathered up the pieces and carried them off the field, burying them where he hopes hereafter to recover them.

Color-Sergeant WOOD and Corporal HARTLEY acted with great presence of mind, and won the admiration of their commanders.

Corporal RANDALL, of Company D, is reported dead. He had three balls in his body.

Capt. RITMAN had a narrow escape. While going from the hospital to the river, a volley of at least 100 bullets was fired at him, but he went on, if possible to render assistance to the men in the river. He saw the heads of men above the surface of the water for a half mile. A great many were calling for help, but there was none at hand. The only boat on that side was a small one, capable of holding fifteen persons—the scow having been sunk.

Col. ISAAC J. WISTAR, of the California Regiment, was slightly wounded in the face, and severely in the arm. They expect to save his arm.

Sergeant-Major BASTIAN was wounded severely in the breast and arm. Expect to save his arm.

Lieut. WADE, Company D, was severely wounded, but he will recover.

Capt. HICKS was shot through the shoulder.

Jos. D. WILLIAMS, First Lieutenant of Company A, died of his wounds, and his body has been forwarded to his friends in Philadelphia.

THE WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF CONRAD'S FERRY.

The following is a list of the wounded, in the hospital at Camp Observation, of the First California Regiment:

John Stanley, Co. G, shot through the shoulder; ball taken out of his back; will recover.
Edward Wisner, Co. A, ball through one shoulder, and extracted from the other; will probably recover.
Edward Mann, Co. G, flesh-wound in the thigh; doing well.
Lieut. Robert Templeton, Co. K, shot in right shoulder; ball not yet extracted.
William Hartley, Co. D, shot through right forearm; expect to save his arm.
Stephen W. Mackay, Co. G, shot through the wrist; doing well.
Frank J. Lambert, Co. H, shot in the right arm; flesh-wound.
Corporal Frederick Piper, wounded in the back of the hand; doing well.

In Hospital at Poolesville:

Joshua Steinbeck, Sergeant Co. G, through thigh.
Wm. McDonald, Co. G, several wounds, but doing well.
Henry H. Kohler, Co. G, leg.
William Smith, Co. G, hip.
Louis Rand, Co. G, thigh.
Charles C. Ferguson, Co. P, killed. His body was riddled with balls.
James Patterson, Co. D, thigh.
Corporal Snow, Co. C, wounded in shoulder.
Henry Rikee, Co. D, leg.
Thomas Pilling, Co. A, leg.
Wm. Brunt, Co. G, slight wound in his eye.
Geo. Seusenderferg, Co. C, wounded.
John Stanley, Co. G, shoulder.
Lieut. William Cole, Co. G, shot in foot.
William Fisher, Co. A, finger shot off.
James Calligan, Co. N, slightly in finger.
Joseph Conell, Co. H, shot in chin.
R. S. Goslin, Co. H, thigh.
Charles Reynolds, Co. G, slight in thigh.
Samuel G. Murphy, Co. G, leg.
James R. Little, Co. L, wounded through both legs.

MOVEMENTS AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Thursday, Oct. 24—P. M.

Having completed the list of the wounded, in the hospitals at Camp Observation and Poolesville, I hastened down here to see what was going on. The frequent firing from this direction indicated that a battle was progressing on the Virginia side opposite to this place. To bring up the narrative of events here, I must go back to Sunday, the day before the action near Conrad's Ferry. During Sunday night, the Second New-York State Militia crossed over the river at this point, for the purpose, as was supposed, of holding the Ferry on the opposite bank of the Potomac. They soon commenced scouting, but met with only a few of the rebels. They captured one Secessionist who is detained in the guard-house, on the opposite side of the street where I am writing He is a fine-looking man, and no doubt classes himself among the first families.

The First Minnesota followed—seven companies getting over before daybreak. The Telescope Sharpshooters, from Massachusetts, who crossed with them, attracted much attention. Three companies of cavalry were the next to cross, taking up an advanced position, where they met the enemys' pickets, and had a brief skirmish. Several of the rebels were killed, and the prisoner before mentioned was captured. No general engagement took place, the enemy falling back to their favorite covert, the woods, where they kept at a safe distance from our sharpshooters. Several of them were reached at a distance of half and three-quarters of a mile.

Reinforcements continued to cross in small detachments, and the belief was that it was the intention to outflank the rebels at Conrad's, where our men had engaged the enemy early in the morning. For some unaccountable cause, however, but probably on account of the known strength of the rebel forces and batteries between Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries, the passage of troops was stopped, and our men were kept within retreating distance of Edwards' Ferry, leaving Gen. BAKER, with his small and tardy reinforcements, to sustain the whole brunt of the battle going on above.

In the evening the troops were ordered back, and when parts of two regiments had landed on the Maryland shore, orders came to stop the withdrawal of the troops, as Gen. BANKS' Division had arrived to sustain us. The same two regiments were accordingly retransported to the Virginia shore during that night. On Tuesday several other regiments went over. From that time there was a great *show* of transporting troops across, but, with the exception of a small scow-load, none actually crossed over. There was not at any one time over two pieces of artillery on the Virginia side, viz., two 12-pounders, of Col. REYNOLDS' Rhode Island Battery. On Monday three small scow-loads, each carrying say fifty men, were sent across.

About noon a canal-boat was got through a sluiceway into the Potomac, and orders were sent to stop all canal-boats passing either way, and appropriate to use such as were fit for service. This looked like action again. All tow-lines that could be got hold of were seized, greatly to the grief of the Captains, who were left boatless, tow-lineless and disconsolate. Seven other boats were got into the Potomac on Wednesday, affording preparations for crossing one regiment after another in rapid succession. But the river was now swollen by the heavy rains that were falling, thus increasing the current to such a volume that boats could not be poled over. As yet not all the lines that could be found would span the river, and, at last, when the last rotten tow-line had been bent on, and the two shores were connected, the line parted with the first strain, and the boat had to return.

Men were now set to cutting poles, and mules were brought into requisition to have the boats up the stream along shore, in order to get a good "offing." At noon, however, obstruction in another form arose. A stiff breeze sprung up from the northwest, and rendered all further attempts to cross by these means utterly futile, not to say dangerous.

Meantime some sharp skirmishing was had with an advanced body of the enemy's pickets, the firing for a few minutes being very sharp on both sides. In this engagement Gen. LANDER was wounded in the leg. Gens. ABERCROMBIE, BANKS, GORHAM, COOPER and others were on the field.

This (Thursday) morning, Gen McCLELLAN arrived about 9 o'clock, and assumed command of operations, or, at least, actively coöperated with the other Generals.

Meantime the four thousand and odd troops were left alone on the enemy's shore, there being no possibility of reinforcing them. The banks of the Potomac were lined with troops bivouacing on the wet grass, many of whom were actually suffering for food. Some of them had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours.

The object of all these movements having been accomplished, on the plans of the Generals being changed, a final order was issued to have all the troops brought back again. Rumors prevailed that JOHNSTON was advancing from Manassas with fifty thousand or some other fabulous number of men, and that it was deemed prudent to quit the sacred soil for the present. But now they were again confronted with the northwest gale and rapid current. Parties were organized, and boats were started, but the boats were swept over the poles, throwing them into the river, and the canal-boats, which loomed up like the sides of a two-story barn, took so much wind that they could not be got across. Your correspondent volunteered to take charge of one of the craft, but he soon found his extensive nautical experience at fault. The dozen men intrusted to him to do the poling, gave out from exhaustion when we had reached midway of the stream, and the voyage ended broadside along the bank, several rods below where we started. Here his valiant crew nearly all deserted, and the undertaking was abandoned until the wind should lull.

It is needless to say that the greatest anxiety prevailed lest the enemy should discover our movements, and come down in force upon our weakened and almost defenceless ranks. By midnight the wind had gone down, and the work of crossing was prosecuted, until all our men had been brought away. By daylight, the troops, who had spent the night upon the banks hard at work, were marched back to their several camps, weary and exhausted. No doubt a great deal of good was accomplished strategetically, but the men declared they "couldn't see it."

Capt. LOUIS SCHAFFER, Second N. Y. S. M., has been in command of the ferry, assisted by First Lieutenant POINSETT COOPER. Both these gentlemen have been incessantly occupied, day and night, in picket duty and looking after the general affairs up and down the river. So severe have been their labors they seem very much worn out. They have had only some fifty men to guard three miles of the river frontier, and these are persons who are little better than raw recruits.

The troops have returned to their quarters, and unless called out again they will enjoy the next 24 hours of repose with a zest greatly heightened by their hardships and exposures.

It is believed that the rebels will attack the ferry today, shelling it from the opposite bank, unless a wholesome fear of our Parrot long range shell guns, now occupying the heights on our side, shall deter them from making the experiment.

I learn from the best authority, this morning, that Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, was mortally wounded, and was made a prisoner. Col. C. was a captain in the regular army, and but recently promoted.

I inclose a list of the wounded in the hospital of Gen. BAKER'S Brigade. The list of those in the general hospital here has already been forwarded to you. Several alterations and additions will have to be made hereafter.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Dr. DWINNELL for his active exertions in behalf of the wounded on Harrison's Island. Your correspondent, who witnessed his indefatigable labors, can bear testimony to his great skill and usefulness on the field.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

There are in all the hospitals in this vicinity about 165 wounded men. They are well cared for, so far as the circumstances of the case will allow. The surgeons seem skillful and devoted. Part of the men are in the new Brigade Hospital, which was nearly finished; part in a room at head-quarters; part in different regimental hospitals. The efficient Brigade Surgeon, Dr. CROSBY, sees every man personally, and is sure that none are neglected. The wounds generally are not of a very severe character.

Members of the Sanitary Commission, Drs. DOUGLASS and KNAPP, came from Washington on Wednesday with various supplies for wounded soldiers. They have visited, as I understand, all the regiments which were in the engagement, and dispensed their comforts. The object of the Sanitary Commission is to furnish, without delay, aid and comfort, such as the emergencies of the case may require, or which the established system of Government supplies does not furnish, and which are supposed to be obtained from hospital funds.

As near as the number can be obtained, the list is as follows:

Men who crossed the river for the engagement	1,900
Killed and missing	700
Wounded	160

E. S.

Additional Accounts from other Sources—Reasons of the Movement—Interesting Incidents—Gallantry of our Troops.

From the Boston Journal.

POOLESVILLE, Oct. 23.

To present an intelligent view of the battle it is necessary to notice, first—

THE POSITION.

The Federal troops in the vicinity were posted as follows: Gen. Stone's Division, at Poolesville. The force under his command consisted of one brigade, composed of the Twentieth Massachusetts, Col. Lee; Nineteenth Massachusetts, Col. Hinks; Ninth Michigan; also Gorman's brigade, composed of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania; Second New-York; Thirty-fourth New-York; Fifteenth Massachusetts, Col. Devens; First Minnesota; Ninth New-York State Militia; the Second Rhode Island Battery; also Baker's brigade, composed of the First California, Lieut.-Col. Wiston; Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Col. Baxter; Philadelphia Irish, Col. Owens, and Col. Morehead's Pennsylvania regiment, with Ricket's Battery. This force was extended from Edwards' Ferry to Harper's Ferry. Passing down the road leading from this place to Washington, at Darnestown, nine miles, was Banks' Division of three brigades, composed of the Twelfth Massachusetts; Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twelfth Indiana; Thirtieth Pennsylvania; Ninth New-York; Third Wisconsin; Thirteenth Massachusetts; Twenty-Ninth Pennsylvania; Second Massachusetts; Twenty-eighth New-York; Nineteenth New-York; Fifth Connecticut; Forty-sixth Pennsylvania; First Rhode Island and Matthews' Batteries, and possibly others which have escaped my notice.

The Federal force on the Virginia side of the river nearest Leesburgh was McCALL'S Division, consisting of the Pennsylvania reserve of 14 regiments, stationed on Prospect Hill, seven miles from Lewinsville, in an admirable position for a flank movement up the Leesburgh Turnpike, distant about twenty miles from Leesburgh.

THE RIVER.

Leesburgh, a place of three or four thousand inhabitants, is eight or nine miles distant, directly opposite Poolesville, four miles from the river, on an elevated plateau, with a range of wooden hills and open spaces between the town and the river. The stream has a rapid current, and is dotted with islands, some mere rocks, washed by the floods, others containing hundreds of acres. The river is fordable at a few places only. Four miles southwest from Poolesville is Edwards' Ferry; four miles north of this ferry is Conrad's Ferry. Between them is Harrison's Island, oblong, smooth, wood-fringed, containing about 600 acres. Conrad's Ferry is at its northernmost point.

THE DESIGN.

It was supposed that there was a rebel force at Leesburgh. It was also supposed that the roads leading to the ferries were fortified by masked batteries *To avoid those, or rather to gain a foothold upon the Virginia side of the river, it was planned to make a feint, if all things were favorable, by crossing a small force at Harrison's Island, while the real crossing should be at Edwards' Ferry.*

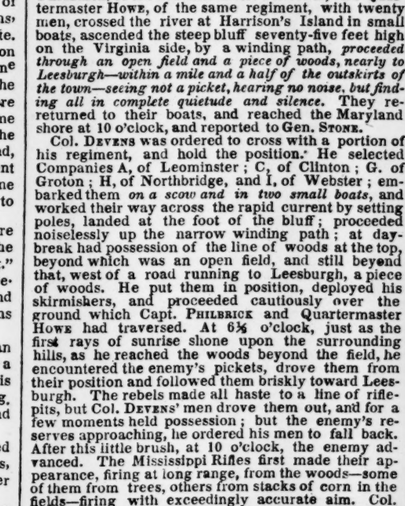
THE BEGINNING.

Accordingly, *on Sunday night at sundown*, Capt. PHILBRICK, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, and Quartermaster HOWE, of the same regiment, with twenty men, crossed the river at Harrison's Island in small boats, ascended the steep bluff seventy-five feet high on the Virginia side, by a winding path, *proceeded through an open field and a piece of woods, nearly to Leesburgh—within a mile and a half of the outskirts of the town—seeing not a picket, hearing no noise, but finding all in complete quietude and silence.* They returned to their boats, and reached the Maryland shore at 10 o'clock, and reported to Gen. STONE.

Col. DEVENS was ordered to cross with a portion of his regiment, and hold the position. He selected Companies A, of Leominster; C, of Clinton; G. of Groton; H, of Northbridge, and I, of Webster; embarked them *on a scow and in two small boats*, and worked their way across the rapid current by setting poles, landed at the foot of the bluff; proceeded noiselessly up the narrow winding path; at daybreak had possession of the line of woods at the top, beyond which was an open field, and still beyond that, west of a road running to Leesburgh, a piece of woods. He put them in position, deployed his skirmishers, and proceeded cautiously over the ground which Capt. PHILBRICK and Quartermaster HOWE had traversed. At 6½ o'clock, just as the first rays of sunrise shone upon the surrounding hills, as he reached the woods beyond the field, he encountered the enemy's pickets, drove them from their position and followed them briskly toward Leesburgh. The rebels made all haste to a line of rifle-pits, but Col. DEVENS' men drove them out, and for a few moments held possession; but the enemy's reserves approaching, he ordered his men to fall back. After this little brush, at 10 o'clock, the enemy advanced. The Mississippi Rifles first made their appearance, firing at long range, from the woods—some of them from trees, others from stacks of corn in the fields—firing with exceedingly accurate aim. Col. DEVENS seeing a body of cavalry, about three hundred, approaching on his right flank, ordered his men to fall back, which was done in admirable order, to his reserves. The rebels, either not being in sufficient force to advance, or not daring to engage in the conflict on equal terms, laid quiet till three o'clock.

THE GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

Meanwhile the troops took dinner. Lieut. HOWE had seen to it that the men should not fight on empty stomachs, as at Bull Run; but acting upon the example of Gen. TAYLOR at Buena Vista, had them well supplied with food. Also, during the lull, other forces were sent across—the remaining companies of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, making about 700 of that regiment, a portion being detailed for duty upon the Maryland shore, 300 of the Massachusetts Twentieth, under Col. LEE, one battalion of BAKER'S California regiment, 700 men. At a later hour 200 of the Tammany Regiment, Col. COGSWELL, also arrived upon the ground. *It was now 3½ o'clock, and the rebels were observed advancing in strong force, numbering not far from four thousand men, supposed to be under command of Gen. Evans.* Gen. BAKER, being the superior officer, took command. The plan of the battle is exceedingly simple, and can be represented nearly accurate by straight lines. The following representation will give the *Journal* readers a general idea, although a few curved lines and angles are necessary to give the positions perfectly:



1. Massachusetts Fifteenth.
2. Massachusetts Twentieth.
3. California and Tammany.
4. Two mountain howitzers and one of James' rifled guns.

To make this correct, let the reader imagine the rebels, instead of being in disconnected parties and forming three sides of a hollow square, as drawn up in the form of a crescent, sheltered mainly by the woods and by the corn stacks. They advanced their skirmishers from tree to tree and from stock to stock. They stood on high ground—on the top of a gentle slope, and had every advantage in position.

A portion of the Fifteenth was deployed as skirmishers, to meet the rebels advancing from the north, while the remainder of the Fifteenth was put in position with the Twentieth to face those in front. The river, with its steep bluff, was behind them, and the men knew that they had got to fight against fearful odds. Lieut. PIERCE, of the regular army, was in command of the two howitzers, and he opened upon the advancing foe with a well-directed fire, which checked them. Lieut. BRAMHALL commanded the gun of the Rhode Island Battery, and joined in with discharges so well directed that the body of the enemy hesitated about advancing. For an hour the fire was kept up at pretty long musket range. The rebels picked their men, firing from the corn-stacks, and officer after officer fell before the galling fire which every minute becomes more severe. It was returned with great spirit. Sometimes there was a lull in the roll, then a pattering like rain-drops in a gentle shower, then a roll and roar. The Massachusetts Fifteenth, being much exposed, suffered terribly, but there was no flinching. The men, when one of their number fell, closed up the broken ranks with all the steadiness of veterans. The rebels kept pressing on nearer and yet still nearer as reinforcements arrived, swelling their numbers, it is estimated, to about 7,000. Gen. BAKER rode along the ranks at this juncture, and addressed his brigade. They had retired partly behind a low ridge to escape the murderous fire. He urged them to make a bold stand, and was heard to say, "*If I had two more such regiments as the Massachusetts Fifteenth, I would cut my way to Leesburgh.*" A few moments later he fell, pierced by four balls, either one of which would have been fatal.

The command now devolved upon Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany regiment, which had just arrived. A body of rebels on the extreme left of our force was pouring in a galling fire. Col. COGSWELL ordered the Tammany boys to make a charge and drive them back. The men obeyed the order so far as they were able, but they were met by a leaden hailstorm which did terrible execution.

It was now past five o'clock. The enemy outnumbered them four to one, and it was impossible to hold the position. *Reinforcements could not be sent over because the only means of ferriage was one scow, capable of carrying seventy persons, and two small boats, which were constantly employed in carrying the wounded to the Maryland side.* If it be asked why such a body of men were thrown across with such inefficient means of communication with the main force, it may be stated in justification that the *reconnoissance of Capt. PHILBRICK, in not meeting with a single picket, led to the conclusion that the rebels were not in force in the immediate vicinity.* Also it was designed as a feint to cover the crossing of the main part of the division of the army under Gen. STONE, at Edwards' Ferry, which was successfully accomplished. There is no doubt that when the Massachusetts Fifteenth made its appearance in the morning the rebels reasoned thus: They have avoided the ferry roads and our masked batteries, and are going to split us open by an advance in front. As Gen. STONE did not show himself till late in the forenoon, they supposed there was to be no advance in these directions, and accordingly rushed to repel the supposed advance in the centre. They withdrew all their pickets at Edwards' Ferry, and when Gen. STONE arrived there he met with no opposition, but gained the Virginia shore in strong force, while the fight was going on. The force under BAKER *became at last, not designedly, however, almost a forlorn hope.* With this view reasonable men far from the scene will be slow, I think, to find fault with the plan. But to return to the narrative.

THE RETREAT.

What should be done? Col. DEVENS suggested that they cut their way to Edwards' Ferry, but the overpowering force on the flank which had caused the Tammany Regiment to recoil, made it a desperate undertaking. The line, however, was formed for the attempt. The Massachusetts Fifteenth was swung round in front of the others, so that the force was in four parallel lines. But the enemy pressed still harder, and Col. COGSWELL said he should order a retreat. Col. DEVENS addressed him: "Sir," said he, "I do not wish to retreat. Do you issue it as an order?" "Yes, Sir," was the reply. "I would like to have you repeat it in the presence of my Major, then." "I order you to retreat, Sir," was the response. The column fell back, nearly all of it in good order, but some companies broke and ran down the bluff. Col. COGSWELL was killed. The Fifteenth, as it had been steady through the day, still maintained its firmness. Col. LEE, of the Twentieth, and a portion of his command, were in a confined position and fell into the hands of the enemy. A few squads ran down the bank and got upon the scow, which was over-crowded; as it pushed off, others rushed into the water and held on, thus settling it still deeper. When about half way to the island it was unfortunately swamped, and nearly all were precipitated into the river. Some clung to the boat, some swam to the shore, but several were swept down by the current and drowned. Some who remained upon the bank who could swim stripped and plunged in, while those who could not, calmly awaited their capture by the Confederates. It is supposed that most of the missing have been taken prisoners. The escaping were fired upon while they were in the water and upon the island; one was killed and several wounded. The rebels advanced to the bluff and made demonstrations for advancing to the island, but our troops held the position.

It was now night. The troops had been exposed all day, had been under fire, at least the Massachusetts Fifteenth, three times, had suffered great loss, but they were by no means disheartened. The grand design had been accomplished. Gen. STONE was in possession of both sides at Edwards' Ferry, and now, at 8 o'clock, he arrived at Harrison's Island, ignorant of the terrible price which had been paid for the success. He had heard the firing, and had given all his energies to carrying out his plans. He had had no intelligence of Col. BAKER'S death. This can be accounted for from the fact that, before Col. COGSWELL had had time to inform him of the serious condition of things, he was shot. Meanwhile, Gen. BANKS' Division had been put in motion from Darnestown, and the head of the column arrived in Poolesville in the evening, and the entire division during the night. A body of fresh troops was thrown upon Harrison's Island, the rebels retired, and nothing further of importance in movements has since occurred.

INCIDENTS.

There are many incidents which would be of interest if they could be properly stated. I give but a few. One of the plans of the rebels was exceedingly well conceived, and the attempt to execute it was very bold. While a large body of the enemy were behind a hill, an officer on a white horse suddenly appeared from the woods, riding in a semi-circle towards our lines—almost up to them—shouting, "Forward, boys, and the day is ours." He pointed towards the rebels and rushed up the hill. Some of the men were ready to follow, and started from the ranks, but Col. DEVENS saw the bold and daring plan to get them into a trap, and kept them back. Later in the day the same officer was seen to fall from his horse.

THE CHAPLAIN OF THE FIFTEENTH.

One of the most efficient men in this affair, was Rev. Mr. SCANLAN, Chaplain of the Fifteenth, from Grafton, formerly of Boston, and well known to many of your readers for many years as an able and devoted member of the Ministry at large. He undertook to superintend the removal of the wounded to the island, where the hospitals were established. When the retreat was ordered, some of the soldiers, supposing their enemies would follow to the island, rushed pell-mell to the boats, but the Chaplain manfully stood guard, and by physical force, saved the wounded. He was unremitting in his attentions, and performed his duties under a perfect shower of bullets. He spoke in the highest terms of the general conduct of the men.

LIEUT. BRAMHALL.

One of the bravest of the brave was Lieut. BRAMHALL, of the New-York Ninth. He was in command of two pieces of artillery, one of which was left on the island when the advance was made. During the fight he was wounded by a spent ball in his back, and had two other bullets pass through him, through his side. He was carried to the island. When the rout took place, he asked Rev. Mr. SCANLAN what he should do with his battery, where he should place it to cover the retreat. Then, as the thought flashed into his mind, said "I will place it to cover Conrad's Ferry." And though thus wounded, he called two soldiers to his aid, who carried him in their arms round the island and sustained him while he placed his battery in position! Who does not admire such heroic conduct? He is about 23 years of age. His wounds, as all of your readers will be glad to know, are not dangerous. Besides these wounds he had six bullets pass through his clothes and hat. One struck the scabbard of his sword. It was only till he had got every thing right about his guns that he would allow himself to be brought from the island.

Such is a brief outline, hastily written, of this affair, which was exceedingly sanguinary in character. The loss on our side is very great, probably much greater than upon the rebel side.

Heavy Robbery in Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The warehouse of SCHOONMAKER & JOHNSON, at Coeymans, was entered, early this morning, by burglars. The safe was blown open, and $1,300 in money stolen, besides the following checks, all of which have been indorsed by SCHOONMAKER & JOHNSON: Chas. Spear's, dated Oct. 29, $1,699 90, Marine Bank; Andrews & McDonald, Oct. 25, $609 72, Bull's Head Bank; R. Bashley, Oct. 24, $1,070 69, Broadway Bank; Titus, Frazer & Titus, Oct. 25, $200, Marine Bank; John Lynch, Oct. 24, $193 62, New-York County Bank; Henksor & Fisher, Oct. 29, $125, North River Bank; Young, Bonnell & Co., Oct. 25, $104 14, Importers' & Traders' Bank; Abbott & Laden, Oct. 31, $100, Ocean Bank: Phillips & Perry, Oct. 24, $100, Bull's Head Bank; Menkin & Kom, Oct. 25, $99 16, Irving Bank; H. Holman, Oct. 26, $35 85, Bull's Head Bank; Underhill & Font, Oct. 30, $60, East River Bank; W. R. Painter, Oct. 24, $20, Pacific Bank; W. J. Prieshauf, Oct. 25, $14 62, City Bank of Brooklyn; W. S. Wood, Oct. 25, $50, Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; W. H. Otis, note, Oct. 9, two months, $621 82, City Bank. The burglars stole a boat, in which they crossed the river, and it